



ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT BOARD

VOLUME: 359

DATE: Monday, March 2, 1992

BEFORE:

A. KOVEN Chairman

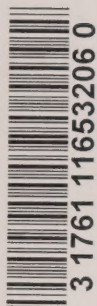
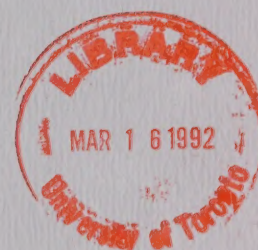
E. MARTEL Member

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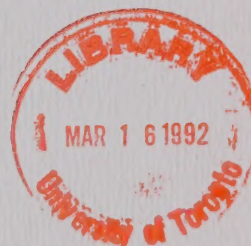
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HEARING ON THE PROPOSAL BY THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL
RESOURCES FOR A CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR
TIMBER MANAGEMENT ON CROWN LANDS IN ONTARIO

IN THE MATTER of the Environmental
Assessment Act, R.S.O. 1980, c.140;

- and -

IN THE MATTER of the Class Environmental
Assessment for Timber Management on Crown
Lands in Ontario;

- and -

IN THE MATTER of a Notice by The Honourable
Jim Bradley, Minister of the Environment,
requiring the Environmental Assessment
Board to hold a hearing with respect to a
Class Environmental Assessment (No.
NR-AA-30) of an undertaking by the Ministry
of Natural Resources for the activity of
Timber Management on Crown Lands in
Ontario.

Hearing held at the offices of the Ontario
Highway Transport Board, Britannica Building,
151 Bloor Street West, 10th Floor, Toronto,
Ontario, on Monday, March 2nd, 1992,
commencing at 10:30 a.m.

VOLUME 359

BEFORE:

MRS. ANNE KOVEN
MR. ELIE MARTEL

Chairman
Member

A P P E A R A N C E S

MR. V. FREIDIN, Q.C.	)	MINISTRY OF NATURAL
MS. C. BLASTORAH	)	RESOURCES
MS. K. MURPHY)	
MR. B. CAMPBELL)	
MS. J. SEABORN	)	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
MS. N. GILLESPIE)	
MR. R. TUER, Q.C.	)	ONTARIO FOREST INDUSTRY
MR. R. COSMAN	)	ASSOCIATION and ONTARIO
MS. E. CRONK	)	LUMBER MANUFACTURERS'
MR. P.R. CASSIDY	)	ASSOCIATION
MR. D. HUNT)	
MR. R. BERAM		ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT BOARD
MR. J.E. HANNA	)	ONTARIO FEDERATION
DR. T. QUINNEY	)	OF ANGLERS & HUNTERS
MR. D. O'LEARY	)	and the NORTHERN ONTARIO TOURIST OUTFITTERS ASSOCIATION
MR. D. HUNTER	)	NISHNAWBE-ASKI NATION
MR. M. BAEDER	)	and WINDIGO TRIBAL COUNCIL
MS. M. SWENARCHUK	)	FORESTS FOR TOMORROW
MR. R. LINDGREN)	
MR. D. COLBORNE	)	GRAND COUNCIL TREATY #3
MR. G. KAKEWAY)	
MR. J. IRWIN		ONTARIO METIS & ABORIGINAL ASSOCIATION
MS. M. HALL		KIMBERLY-CLARK OF CANADA LIMITED and SPRUCE FALLS POWER & PAPER COMPANY

APPEARANCES (Cont'd):

MR. R. COTTON		BOISE CASCADE OF CANADA LTD.
MR. Y. GERVAIS	)	ONTARIO TRAPPERS
MR. R. BARNES	)	ASSOCIATION
MR. L. GREENSPOON	)	NORTHWATCH
MS. B. LLOYD)	
MR. J.W. ERICKSON, Q.C.)		RED LAKE-EAR FALLS JOINT
MR. B. BABCOCK	)	MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
MR. D. SCOTT	)	NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO
MR. J.S. TAYLOR	)	ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE
MR. J.W. HARBELL		GREAT LAKES FOREST
MR. S.M. MAKUCH		CANADIAN PACIFIC FOREST PRODUCTS LTD.
MR. D. CURTIS	)	ONTARIO PROFESSIONAL
MR. J. EBBS	)	FORESTERS ASSOCIATION
MR. D. KING		VENTURE TOURISM ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO
MR. H. GRAHAM		CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF FORESTRY (CENTRAL ONTARIO SECTION)
MR. G.J. KINLIN		DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MR. S.J. STEPINAC		MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT & MINES
MR. M. COATES		ONTARIO FORESTRY ASSOCIATION
MR. P. ODORIZZI		BEARDMORE-LAKE NIPIGON WATCHDOG SOCIETY

APPEARANCES (Cont'd):

MR. R.L. AXFORD	CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF SINGLE INDUSTRY TOWNS
MR. M.O. EDWARDS	FORT FRANCES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
MR. P.D. McCUTCHEON	GEORGE NIXON
MR. C. BRUNETTA	NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO TOURISM ASSOCIATION

I N D E X O F P R O C E E D I N G S

<u>Witness:</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
<u>TERRY QUINNEY</u> , Resumed	
<u>BUD DICKSON</u> , Sworn	
<u>BOB STEWART</u> , Affirmed	62522
Direct Examination by Mr. O'Leary	62527

I N D E X O F E X H I B I T S

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
2128	Witness Statement of Panel 9 entitled A Comprehensive Integrated Timber Management Planning Process.	62523
2128A	Five-page errata.	62524
2129	Interrogatory questions and answers thereto.	62524
2130	Six-page explanation re OFAH/NOTO term and condition No. 5.	62525
2131	Red Lake Crown Management Unit Timber Management Plan 1991-1996.	62594
2132	Excerpt from a document entitled The Temporal Patterns in Saskatchewan Moose Populations, 1955 to 1088, authored by Bob Stewart and David Gauthier.	62606
2133	Document entitled Draft Project Specific Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement, NORSASK Forest Products Incorporated, Proposed 20-year Forest Management Plan prepared by Mistik Management.	62635
2134	Document entitled The Saskatchewan Forest Habitat Project Work Program, 1991 to '94, Technical Committee Document.	62647
2135	Hard copy of seven overheads	62650

1 ---Upon commencing at 10:35 a.m.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Good morning. Please be
3 seated.

4 Good morning, Mr. O'Leary.

5 MR. O'LEARY: Good morning, Madam Chair,
6 Mr. Martel.

7 Perhaps we can start off by introducing
8 the panel. Of course you know Dr. Quinney in the far
9 right.

10 DR. QUINNEY: Good morning.

11 MR. O'LEARY: In the middle Bob Stewart
12 from Saskatchewan.

13 MR. STEWART: Good morning.

14 MR. O'LEARY: To his right and to my left
15 is Bud Dickson from northern Ontario.

16 MR. DICKSON: Good morning.

17 TERRY QUINNEY, Resumed,
18 BUD DISKSON, Sworn,
19 BOB STEWART; Affirmed.

20 MR. O'LEARY: We have a few exhibits that
21 we intend to refer to during the course of the next
22 couple of days. To our best ability we have tried to
23 sort them out in the order that they are going to
24 appear in the evidence, but I will apologize in advance
25 because undoubtedly there will be the odd difference.

1 Perhaps we could start by marking a few
2 documents as exhibits, starting with the witness
3 statement of Panel 9, Madam Chair.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Panel 9 witness statement
5 entitled A Comprehensive Integrated Timber Management
6 Planning Process will be Exhibit 2128.

7 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2128: Witness Statement of Panel 9
8 entitled A Comprehensive
9 Integrated Timber Management
 Planning Process.

10 MS. SWENARCHUK: What was that, Madam
11 Chair?

12 MADAM CHAIR: 2128.

13 MR. O'LEARY: The very top document in
14 the package that I just provided to you, Madam Chair,
15 and Mr. Martel, consists of a two-part errata. The
16 first part is the first two pages and the second part
17 is the next three pages.

18 The first part relates to the changes
19 that were required as a result of the withdrawal of the
20 Panel 1 witness statement, Part 2 is the errata in
21 respect of the Panel 9 witness statement.

22 I am advised that there may be one other
23 correction that is required to the witness statement
24 which did not make Part 2 and we may want to advise you
25 of that orally, but we may also have a further

1 attachment to add to this, but perhaps we could mark
2 this as an exhibit as well, Madam Chair.

3 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Let's mark this
4 Exhibit 2128A.

5 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2128A: Five-page errata.

6 MR. O'LEARY: The next document in the
7 pile of materials is an update to the exhibits which
8 should be included under Tab No. 2 of the witness
9 statement. As has been the practice I simply ask that
10 that be included in Exhibit 2128 under Tab 2.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Okay.

12 MR. O'LEARY: Madam Chair, the next
13 document that I would ask be marked is the
14 interrogatory responses filed by the Coalition and it
15 consists of a 75-page response which is the third
16 document in the materials that I just provided to you
17 and Mr. Martel. Perhaps we could mark that as the next
18 exhibit.

19 MADAM CHAIR: That will be Exhibit 2129.

20 ---EXHIBIT No. 2129: Interrogatory questions and
21 answers thereto.

22 MR. O'LEARY: The next document you will
23 see in the materials we provided to you is actually a
24 copy of the undertaking response previously filed in
25 respect of adaptive management. That's there because

1 there may be reference made to it during the
2 evidence-in-chief.

3 The next document, that has been
4 previously been exhibited, I believe. I just do not
5 have the number at my fingertips.

6 MADAM CHAIR: All right.. Thank you, Mr.
7 O'Leary.

8 MR. O'LEARY: The next document, Madam
9 Chair, is the undertaking in respect of our explanation
10 of term and condition No. 5 and that consists of just
11 the cover page with reference to where the undertaking
12 was made and a response which consists of six pages.

13 I invite yourself and Mr. Martel to take
14 an opportunity to review that, and Dr. Quinney will be
15 speaking further to this response in the
16 evidence-in-chief this afternoon. I thought perhaps
17 though this should be marked as an exhibit at this
18 time.

19 MADAM CHAIR: This will become Exhibit
20 2130.

21 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2130: Six-page explanation re OFAH/NOTO
22 term and condition No. 5.

23 MR. O'LEARY: Madam Chair, I should
24 indicate for the benefit of the Board and the parties
25 that on February 26th a letter went out from Mr.

1 Hanna's offices to the Board and to all full-time
2 parties in attendance with the final draft of Exhibit
3 2096.

4 You will recall that that is the table in
5 respect of four featured species that the Coalition is
6 proposing, and remember back in Panel 6 that we filed a
7 draft at that time and there were, first of all, some
8 concerns that there were still some typographical
9 errors in that graph, and also I believe Mr. Freidin
10 had asked for an indication of the weight and rating
11 system that was used and that has been added to 2096
12 which was filed as a draft.

13 The copy we have sent now is the final
14 version of that and I would ask that Mr. Pascoe be
15 directed to simply replace the draft which is part of
16 the exhibits that have been filed with this and simply
17 mark this as Exhibit 2096.

18 MADAM CHAIR: Where is that piece of --

19 MR. O'LEARY: That was sent out on
20 February 26th.. So presumably that has been received.

21 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Mr. Pascoe will
22 take care of that.

23 MR. O'LEARY: Just by way of a reminder,
24 parties had indicated that they may have some questions
25 arising out of that document and there was a discussion

1 about possibly dealing with that during the course of
2 this panel and Dr. Quinney indicates in the response
3 that he is available to speak to this analysis during
4 this week's evidence-in-chief.

5 MS. SEABORN: This is the response to MNR
6 Panel 6 interrogatory 17?

7 MR. O'LEARY: That's correct, yes. There
8 is more to it than that, Ms. Seaborn. We have also
9 included the response to Mr. Freidin's questions put
10 orally during Panel 6 evidence in cross-examination.

11 MS. SEABORN: Thank you.

12 MR. O'LEARY: Just for identification
13 purposes, there are 32 pages attached to that letter of
14 February 26, 1992 to the attention of all the parties
15 and the Board.

16 MR. FREIDIN: 2096?

17 MR. O'LEARY: Yes. Just for the record,
18 Madam Chair, the adaptive management document which I
19 referred to is Exhibit 2079.

20 DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. O'LEARY:

21 Q. Mr. Dickson, perhaps I could turn to
22 you first. Could I ask you to refer to the witness
23 statement which we marked as Exhibit 2128 and in that
24 there are a number of questions where it is indicated
25 that you have responded and any materials contained

1 under the tabs for which you have been responsible.

2 Can I ask you whether or not these
3 responses and those documents for which you are
4 indicated as the responsible author were prepared by
5 you or under your direction and supervision?

6 MR. DICKSON: A. Yes.

7 Q. All right. In respect of the errata
8 that has been filed and marked as Exhibit 2128A, can I
9 ask you whether or not those responses were prepared by
10 you or under your direction and supervision?

11 A. They were.

12 Q. All right. If I could turn you to
13 page 45 of the witness statement - and this is the one
14 final oral piece of errata that I referred to earlier,
15 Madam Chair - looking at your response, the last full
16 line on page 45, is it correct that the word
17 "threatened" should have been removed in your response
18 to that answer?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. All right.

21 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me. Where is that,
22 Mr. O'Leary?

23 MR. O'LEARY: I meant the last full line
24 of the first full paragraph. I better be clear on
25 that. Just above the Roman numeral (i) entry in Mr.

1 Dickson's response.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Okay.

3 MR. O'LEARY: Q. In respect of the
4 interrogatory responses that have now been filed and
5 marked as Exhibit 2129, Mr. Dickson, where you are
6 indicated as the author of the responses there, can I
7 ask you whether or not they were prepared by you or
8 under your direction and supervision?

9 MR. DICKSON: A. Yes, they were.

10 Q. Do you adopt these documents and
11 responses as your evidence in this hearing?

12 A. I do.

13 Q. Do you also adopt the terms and
14 conditions of the Coalition and the rationale as your
15 evidence in this hearing?

16 A. I do.

17 Q. Thank you. May I turn now to you,
18 Mr. Stewart, and ask you to turn to the witness
19 statement. Could I ask you in respect of those
20 responses and documents where it is indicated you are
21 the author whether or not they were prepared by you or
22 under your direction and supervision?

23 MR. STEWART: A. Yes.

24 Q. In respect of the errata, can I ask
25 you again whether or not they were prepared you or

1 under your direction and supervision?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. In terms of the interrogatory
4 responses which we marked as Exhibit 2129 where they
5 relate to responses to questions in the witness
6 statement of yours and where you are indicated as the
7 author, can I whether those responses were prepared by
8 you or under your direction and supervision?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. Do you adopt these documents as your
11 evidence in the hearing?

12 A. I do.

13 Q. Do you also adopt the terms and
14 conditions and the rationale of the Coalition, being
15 Exhibit 1637, as your evidence in this hearing?

16 A. I do.

17 Q. Thank you. Dr. Quinney, can I also
18 ask you to turn to the witness statement, Exhibit 2128,
19 and ask you whether or not those responses where you
20 are indicated as the author, were they prepared by you
21 or under your direction and supervision?

22 DR. QUINNEY: A. Yes.

23 Q. In respect of the errata, can I ask
24 you whether or not those responses and changes were
25 prepared by you or under your direction and

1 supervision?

2 A. Yes, they were.

3 Q. In respect of the interrogatory
4 responses where you are indicated as the author or if
5 they relate to questions that you were responsible for
6 answering, can I ask you if those responses were
7 prepared by you or under your direction and
8 supervision?

9 A. Yes, they were.

10 Q. Do you adopt these documents as
11 evidence in this hearing?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. Do you similarly adopt, and I guess
14 it would be for the third time, the terms and
15 conditions of the Coalition and the rationale stated in
16 Exhibit 1637?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. Thank you.

19 MR. O'LEARY: Madam Chair, I might just
20 remind the parties that Dr. Quinney has already been
21 qualified to give expert opinion evidence in the areas
22 of wildlife management, resource management planning
23 and natural resource research and during Panel 6 it
24 wasn't necessary to once again go through his
25 curriculum vitae in that respect and I don't propose to

1 redo that portion of his evidence. Perhaps we could
2 simply incorporate what was stated from the Panel 4
3 evidence-in-chief.

4 Is that satisfactory, Madam Chair?

5 MADAM CHAIR: Any objections?

6 (no response)

7 Go ahead, Mr. O'Leary.

8 MR. O'LEARY: Thank you.

9 Q. Perhaps I could turn to you, Mr.
10 Stewart, and ask you to go to Tab 1 of the witness
11 statement, to your curriculum vitae. I see it is
12 entitled TAEM Melville. Can you tell me what that
13 indicates?

14 MR. STEWART: A. It is an acronym for a
15 company called Terrestrial and Aquatic Environmental
16 Managers Limited. Melville refers to the location of
17 that particular office.

18 Q. All right. And I understand that you
19 are in some way associated with them?

20 A. I am a senior principal of the
21 company.

22 Q. All right. We will ask you some
23 further questions about that in a moment.

24 Perhaps we could first look at your
25 educational qualifications. I understand you received

1 a Bachelor of Science Degree from the University of
2 Guelph in Agriculture in 1970?

3 A. That's correct.

4 Q. And a Masters of Science Degree in
5 Zoology in 1973 also from the University of Guelph?

6 A. Correct.

7 Q. Can you tell us what your thesis
8 related to in respect of your Master's Degree?

9 A. It was on portions of the ecology of
10 Canada lynx in northern Ontario.

11 Q. All right. Can you give us a sense
12 of your familiarity with northern Ontario in the area
13 of the undertaking?

14 A. I have a strong knowledge of the
15 ecosystems in Ontario.

16 Q. All right. In the course of your
17 thesis did you ever have an occasion to visit in the
18 area of the undertaking?

19 A. Portions of it.

20 Q. All right, thank you. If I could
21 turn you to the second page of your curriculum vitae,
22 you indicate an extensive list of projects that you
23 have been involved in.

24 I would like to ask you several questions
25 and in respect of those projects I would ask you to

1 indicate for the benefit of the Board and the parties
2 how they relate to the two areas in which you ask that
3 you be qualified to give opinion expert evidence on and
4 those two areas are integrated resource management and
5 timber management planning.

6 Perhaps we could first start with the
7 those projects that you have indicated occurred or took
8 place in the 1990 to 1991 era starting at the top.

9 Perhaps you could indicate how your
10 involvement in the development of the proposal for
11 Western Canada Agricultural and Rural Development
12 Information Systems, Western and Federal Governments,
13 has any relation to the two areas in which you wish to
14 be qualified in this hearing?

15 A. Indirectly through the development of
16 sophisticated models of GIS which deal with land use
17 issues, the same technology applies to matters that we
18 are involved in in timber management.

19 Q. All right. Could you give us a sense
20 of the level of your involvement in that project?

21 A. My company is a senior participant in
22 a consortium of four companies across western Canada.

23 Q. All right. In terms of your specific
24 involvement, can you elaborate on that?

25 A. I am the project manager responsible

1 for the planning, the analysis and the proposal
2 development related to an extensive information system
3 relating to land use.

4 Q. All right. As the principal and the
5 project manager, can you describe your duties and
6 responsibilities generally? What would they involve?

7 A. I am responsible for the negotiations
8 between the four companies. I am responsible to
9 contribute to negotiations of the industry and
10 government partners. I have a direct role as project
11 manager to oversee the development of the technical
12 aspects of the proposal related to geographical
13 information systems.

14 Q. Thank you. The next area that you
15 have identified is in relation to mapping of land use
16 for two RMs in Meadow Lake, fresh water RDC.

17 Can you tell us a little more about that
18 and your personal involvement in that project?

19 A. An RM is a rural municipality in
20 Saskatchewan. In this case, the two RMs in question
21 cover an area of approximately 40 townships.

22 The organization known as RDC, which is a
23 private group, we are funded by the government, have an
24 interest in developing forest resources within those
25 townships and we were requested to provide a product

1 which would allow them to analyse the nature and extent
2 of forest resources available. It is largely a
3 geographical information system based product.

4 Q. All right, thank you. In respect of
5 the Moose Mountain Provincial Park Vegetation
6 Management Plan, can you indicate to us if there is any
7 relevance in that project and your request that you be
8 qualified to give expert opinion in the areas of
9 integrated resource planning and timber management
10 planning?

11 A. Moose Mountain Provincial Park is a
12 400-square kilometre park that is dominated by an aspen
13 forest. We have produced a document that allows for
14 the management of the vegetation in the park addressing
15 various public interests and government concerns with
16 respect to how the plan will affect long-term park
17 strategies.

18 Q. Can you give us a sense of your
19 personal involvement in respect of that particular
20 project?

21 A. I have been project manager of that
22 particular project. It has involved an analysis of the
23 integration of timber concerns and the development of
24 timber plans within the park, oil and gas concerns and
25 hunting concerns.

1 Q. In relation to all these concerns,
2 can you give us a sense of the level of contact you
3 have had with other participants in that particular --
4 in the development of this particular timber management
5 plan?

6 A. We have been required to consult with
7 members of the timber industry -- not industry, I'm
8 sorry, members of the public who are involved in
9 harvesting timber from the park.

10 We are involved in consultation with
11 three Indian reserves who hunt within the park, we are
12 involved in consultation with the oil and gas industry
13 who currently extract resources of that nature from the
14 park and extensive consultation with the public sector,
15 the Department of Parks and Renewable Resources.

16 Q. All right, thank you. Now, the next
17 entry is technical advisor to FSIN, hunting, fishing
18 trapping and gathering wild comm. Can you tell us what
19 you indicate by that entry?

20 A. That refers to a wildlife commission.
21 I have been retained as a consultant to the Federation
22 of Saskatchewan Indian Nations for the last two years
23 to assist them in planning exercises to allow them to
24 to more fully share in resource-based economies, to
25 provide them with advice with respect to natural

1 resource management. It is an activity that accounts
2 for approximately 30 per cent of my time in any one
3 year.

4 Q. All right. Is this something which
5 you are personally involved in?

6 A. I am personally retained by the
7 Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations as a
8 technical advisor on natural resource issues and
9 management.

10 Q. All right. Moving further down the
11 list, you have got an entry Marketing Plan for Farm
12 Woodlot Management, Farm Woodlot Association of
13 Saskatchewan.

14 Can you tell us a little more about that
15 and your personal involvement with respect to that
16 project?

17 A. The Farm Woodlot Association of
18 Saskatchewan has an interest and we are fully
19 developing the opportunities that they face with
20 respect to the marketing of farm woodlot products.

21 I was, again, the project manager. I
22 contributed about 20 per cent of the time to the
23 project that it required. Not 20 per cent of my time,
24 but 20 per cent of the overall delivery time of the
25 project.

1 We analysed through inventory the extent
2 of the resources that existed on private lands in
3 Saskatchewan. We analysed the opportunities for timber
4 and non-timber product that could possibly be marketed
5 from that land base.

6 Q. Can you tell me a little more about
7 who the Farm Woodlot Association of Saskatchewan is?

8 A. It is a private organization whose
9 mandate is dedicated to the management, conservation
10 and development of economic opportunities for wood
11 products and non-wood products from private lands.
12 Their organization has about 200 members.

13 Q. Moving down two further entries, you
14 indicate some involvement in the forest management
15 planning in Meadow Lake, Mistik management.

16 Can you tell us a little more about that,
17 your personal involvement in that particular project?

18 A. The pronunciation is Mistik
19 management. We will be referring to it again.

20 Our company has been retained to provide
21 all of the operational forest management and to develop
22 an integrated resource management plan and an
23 environmental impact assessment of that plan for an
24 area land base that covers three million hectares on
25 the westcentral side of Saskatchewan. We currently

1 have in excess of 20 staff devoted to those exercises.

2 Q. All right. Can you tell us a little
3 more about the specifics of these exercises and your
4 personal involvement in that matter?

5 A. I have been involved with the company
6 for approximately two and a half years. The company
7 made a decision to persue integrated resource
8 management in 1990 and retained our services to provide
9 them with direction and guidance and a work plan to
10 that end. We are in the process of conducting that
11 work now.

12 I have been directly involved in every
13 senior level stage of development of the plan and the
14 budget required to complete that.

15 Q. Thank you. The very next entry is
16 Integrated Forestry/Wildlife Habitat Management and you
17 indicate that's in relation to the Weyerhaeuser
18 project.

19 Could you elaborate for us on that
20 project and the degree of your involvement in it?

21 A. One of the first projects that I was
22 involved with when I became a private consultant was
23 working with a large timber company known as
24 Weyerhaeuser Canada who have a licence agreement area
25 that covers five million hectares in central

1 Saskatchewan. I was retained to do an overview of the
2 impacts of forest harvesting on wildlife.

3 When that program was completed we
4 developed a proposal based on joint participation to
5 work towards the full integration of wildlife and
6 forestry on that land base through the development of a
7 series of pilot projects.

8 My role was to design the project
9 proposal, to initiate discussions with the Saskatchewan
10 Wildlife Federation, with Wildlife Habitat Canada, with
11 the provincial department of Parks and Renewable
12 Resources, specifically the wildlife branch, and
13 Weyerhaeuser Canada together to jointly enter into a
14 project that would allow them to develop the methods
15 that would be required for full integration of those
16 resources.

17 Q. And the ultimate purpose of these
18 projects and your involvement with Weyerhaeuser Canada
19 is to develop a particular plan?

20 A. It's to fully develop the tools and
21 apply them to the land base.

22 Q. Moving a little further down the
23 list, the third one below the one we just referred to,
24 you indicate you are involved in constructing digital
25 data bases for the North American Waterfowl Management

1 Plan.

2 Can you tell us a little more about that,
3 Mr. Stewart?

4 A. The project, again, was a major
5 geographical information system project that was based
6 on the assembling of land-based information to assist
7 in the development of specific objectives with respect
8 to waterfowl management. The relationship to the
9 timber process is that of GIS.

10 Q. Am I correct in understanding that
11 your involvement in respect of the next project
12 identified where you say complete GIS data base for
13 resources in Meadow Lake region, that's also GIS
14 related?

15 A. Yes, it is.

16 Q. Looking further down the list under
17 the heading 1986 to 1989, the second entry, you
18 indicate that you were involved in forest stocking
19 survey, selected plantations in the commercial forest
20 zone of Saskatchewan.

21 "GIS applications used to tie data bases
22 to survey plots."

23 Forestry Canada is indicated as one of
24 the involved participants. Can you tell us a little
25 more about that project, Mr. Stewart?

1 A. Our company completed a survey of the
2 commercial forested lands throughout Saskatchewan. The
3 emphasis of the survey was to look at plantations that
4 had been declared free to grow and had not subsequently
5 been surveyed in the following years. The period of
6 the plantations covered five to 20 years of age
7 post-treatment.

8 Q. Can I ask you what your personal
9 involvement was in that project?

10 A. Project design.

11 Q. Immediately below that, can you tell
12 us a little more about the entry with respect to GIS
13 digitizing or Weyerhaeuser Canada?

14 A. We have been involved with producing
15 GIS products for Weyerhaeuser Canada since 1988.

16 Q. All right. About halfway down there
17 is another entry indicated Research Project on
18 Inhibition of Snowshoe Hare Reproduction in Central
19 Saskatchewan.

20 Can you tell us a little more about that
21 project? I understand from your entry that this
22 involved Forestry Canada?

23 A. It involved both Weyerhaeuser and
24 Forestry Canada. It was a project designed to evaluate
25 the impact of snowshoe hare particularly on jack pine

1 plantation in central Saskatchewan. We relied heavily
2 on the use of geographical information systems to allow
3 us to do spatial analysis of the impact of hares on
4 those plantations.

5 Q. All right. Could you tell us what
6 your personal involvement was in that project?

7 A. In project design plus field
8 assistance.

9 Q. Thank you. Can I ask you whether or
10 not there are any further projects you would like to
11 bring to the attention of the Board in respect of -- or
12 to allow the Board to understand your qualifications to
13 give evidence in the areas of integrated resource
14 planning and timber management planning as an expert?

15 A. Subsequent to this CV, we have been
16 retained by four Indian reserves in northwestern
17 Saskatchewan to produce integrated resource management
18 plans based on the principles that we believe in over
19 the next 18 months, which is management by objective.

20 We have been retained as part of a
21 consortium by the Saskatchewan government to produce an
22 integrated forest resources management plan for the
23 Province of Saskatchewan which covers the province from
24 the Northwest Territories border to the borders of
25 Montana and North Dakota.

1 The plan is to produce a 20-year strategy
2 or a 20-year planning framework and a 100-year strategy
3 for forest management in the province.

4 Q. Thank you. Going to page 3 of your
5 CV, I just have one further question in respect of the
6 fourth entry. You indicate that in one of your
7 projects you completed a major study on the impact of
8 forest harvesting on wildlife and vegetation on forest
9 stands in central Saskatchewan.

10 MR. FREIDIN: Sorry, where are we
11 looking?

12 MR. O'LEARY: Third page, fourth bullet.

13 Q. Can you tell us a little more about
14 that, Mr. Stewart?

15 MR. STEWART: A. I referred to it
16 earlier as the project prior to the integrated
17 forestry/wildlife project for Weyerhaeuser.

18 We spent two full years working on the
19 licence agreement of Weyerhaeuser, evaluating
20 successional trends in forest stands and relating the
21 features important to selected species of wildlife to
22 their activities on the licence agreement area.

23 Q. Now, am I correct in understanding
24 that you have been a senior principal with TAEM from
25 1986 until the present time?

1 A. That's correct.

2 Q. Can you give us a little sense of
3 what you were involved with prior to that position with
4 TAEM?

5 A. When I left the University of Guelph
6 in 1973 I spent the best part of the next year in the
7 Northwest Territories. My duties there were as a
8 trapline management specialist.

9 In 1974 I was hired by the Saskatchewan
10 government as a moose research biologist. I conducted
11 extensive field research on moose throughout numerous
12 parts of the province between 1974 and 1981.

13 From 1981 to 1985 --

14 Q. Can I just ask you there, is there
15 any reason why you feel that that is particularly
16 significant in respect of the evidence you have given
17 and will be giving during the course of this week?

18 A. Well, quite obviously there are very
19 strong relationships between all aspects of moose
20 ecology and timber management. The areas in which we
21 were working were areas under which timber management
22 was ongoing at the time.

23 Q. Thank you. You were indicating your
24 experience after 1981?

25 A. After 1981 I was the provincial

1 wildlife population biologist for the Province of
2 Saskatchewan. My duties included responsibility for
3 the development of hunting seasons and management of
4 all wildlife in the province.

5 Q. I understand that you are a certified
6 wildlife biologist?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. And that's indicated on page 1 of
9 your curriculum vitae?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. Now, you have indicated you have been
12 retained by a native or native community in
13 Saskatchewan and that you have been involved with
14 Forestry Canada and with the Saskatchewan government.

15 You have also been involved with a
16 private interest group which is the Farm Woodlot
17 Association and also with industry, several industries.

18 Can you give us a sense of the nature of
19 the varying interest of these groups and how that might
20 be of interest to the Board and the parties here?

21 A. Well, obviously each of the groups
22 has almost disparate interest or have had disparate
23 interest in persuing their own goals.

24 Our company has adopted a very strong
25 philosophy that to achieve a full appreciation of how

1 resources can and should be managed...

2 Q. Please proceed.

3 A. I was suggesting that we have adopted
4 a corporate philosophy as a consulting firm to serve
5 the disparate interest that revolve around issues like
6 forest management.

7 Since day one we have taken a position
8 that we wanted to maintain a strong role in the middle
9 because of our commitment to the process of integrating
10 values of society. We believe very strongly as a
11 company that these are major problems that have been to
12 be dealt with at the societal level and if you can't
13 survive in the middle, then it is impossible to assume
14 that it can become a reality.

15 We have, therefore, played a role, I
16 would suggest, that has been largely in terms -- in
17 addition to the technical and professional expertise,
18 we provide each of those clients a major mediation role
19 between all of them and have sat at the table with all
20 of my clients on numerous occasions trying to resolve
21 some of the problems.

22 Q. Can you give us a general sense of
23 the success you have had in respect of resolving some
24 of these problems in the negotiations, the mediations
25 you have been personally involved in?

1 A. I would suggest that the Saskatchewan
2 Forest Habitat Project that has involvement from the
3 Federation of Saskatchewan Indians Nations, from Parks
4 Canada, from Weyerhaeuser Canada, from the Department
5 of Parks and Renewable Resources is one example of how
6 we brought the disparate views to the same table to
7 work for common objectives.

8 Our company has also played a role in
9 development of a model forest proposal from
10 Saskatchewan that has brought industry, government and
11 Indian people in particular to a common forum to
12 address problems and develop a path that would allow
13 them to share what I consider to be a more progressive
14 common future on the same land base.

15 Q. Thank you. Mr. Stewart, if I could
16 refer you again to the third page again of your CV
17 under the subheading Publications, I just would ask you
18 to identify several that might be of assistance to the
19 Board and parties in understanding your qualifications
20 in integrated resource management and timber management
21 planning.

22 Could you perhaps elaborate on the second
23 publication referred to at page 3 of your curriculum
24 vitae?

25 A. I was invited to speak at the 52nd

1 Midwest Fish and Wildlife Conference in Minnesota a
2 year and a half ago to address the full forum on the
3 application of GIS technology to natural resource
4 management at large.

5 The approach that we took there was to
6 give a clear demonstration of how the use of the
7 technology can assist people in making decisions at
8 several levels.

9 Q. Thank you. Then the next entry is
10 Fish and Wildlife, Sustainable Development in the
11 Forests of Saskatchewan.

12 Can you tell us what your participation
13 in that particular conference was and its relevance to
14 timber management planning and integrated resource
15 management planning?

16 A. I was the Chairman of a major
17 conference on sustainable development in Saskatchewan
18 in 1990. The conference was designed to pursue the
19 wide ranging philosophy that surrounded sustainable
20 development.

21 In line with our corporate philosophy and
22 my role as Chairman we sought to bring divergent groups
23 of people together from the far left to the right of
24 the issues of environment, and as part of that I was
25 also a speaker speaking to the issue of forestry in the

1 province.

2 The intent and the direction that I spoke
3 to was to clearly explain what the shortcomings were in
4 the present system that was in place and the
5 impediments that provided to obtaining an element of
6 sustainability and how we approach resource management.

7 Q. Thank you. Could I refer you to the
8 entry Temporal Patterns in Saskatchewan Moose
9 Population Numbers which is the seventh bullet down.

10 Can you tell us how that relates to the
11 issues before the Board in this hearing and your
12 request that you be qualified in the two areas I
13 mention earlier?

14 A. In my career as a moose research
15 biologist I was aware of an abundant number of factors
16 that were affecting populations responses and we were
17 interested in looking at the simplicity of moose
18 populations and tying that to spacial areas in
19 Saskatchewan to try to identify whether there were
20 specific factors that may have contributed to the
21 nature of the cyclic population oscillations that we
22 were observing over the last 35 years.

23 Q. Thank you. Turning to the next page
24 of your CV, could I ask you to elaborate a little on
25 the fourth bullet which is entitled The Method of

1 Statistically Comparing Population Estimates in the
2 Stratified Random Block Aerial Survey Technique?

3 A. This relates to the issue of timber
4 management by the very fact that it is important that
5 we understand what cause and effect relationships are
6 and that we apply the methods that will allow us to
7 assess whether or not those effects have occurred.

8 My expertise is one that was in the
9 development of some of the survey techniques for
10 Saskatchewan and the application of them.

11 Q. Thank you. Turning to the last page
12 of your CV, can I ask you to elaborate on the very
13 first entry there in respect of the Annual Variation in
14 Plant Phenological Events?

15 A. Phenological events refer to the
16 stages in plant development. We were looking
17 particularly at forest cut-overs to try to assess the
18 nutrient value of young regenerating vegetation and
19 comparing that to older age vegetation, et cetera, to
20 moose populations.

21 Q. The last entry, could you tell us a
22 little more about that paper?

23 A. I conducted my Masters in Matachewan
24 near Kirkland Lake in northern Ontario. The relevance
25 relates to a degree of my experience in northern

1 Ontario.

2 Q. Thank you. Can I ask you whether or
3 not there is anything else you would like to refer to .
4 or state to the Board so that it might better
5 understand your qualifications to give expert opinion
6 evidence in the two areas you seem to be qualified?

7 A. No.

8 MR. O'LEARY: Madam Chair, I respectfully
9 submit that Mr. Stewart is eminently qualified to give
10 expert opinion evidence in the two areas identified in
11 the witness statement.

12 MR. MARTEL: Can I ask one question? Mr.
13 Stewart, can you tell me how much forest land is
14 -available in Saskatchewan?

15 MR. STEWART: Available to commercial
16 timber harvesting?

17 MR. MARTEL: Yes.

18 MR. STEWART: Approximately 11 million
19 hectares of lands. If I could put that into context, I
20 guess, of what I know of Ontario, the area could
21 probably support 25 or 30 forest management units of
22 the size of Red Lake.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any objections
24 from the parties to Mr. Stewart being qualified to give
25 - evidence in integrated resource management or timber

1 management planning?

2 Mr. Freidin?

3 MR. FREIDIN: I am not too sure what the
4 witness means by timber management planning. It is a
5 pretty wide qualification. He has been qualified as an
6 expert in wildlife and GIS technology.

7 He has indicated he is not a forester and
8 I'm just wondering whether he is asking to give expert
9 evidence on timber management planning from the
10 planning of timber side of things or more in relation
11 to the integration of wildlife issues.

12 If it's not in relation to the timber
13 side of timber management such as silviculture I have
14 no objection.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Is that to be the Board's
16 understanding, Mr. O'Leary?

17 MR. O'LEARY: Perhaps I can invite Mr.
18 Stewart to respond to that, Madam Chair.

19 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Stewart?

20 MR. STEWART: Although I am not a
21 forester I certainly have considerable experience that
22 relates to both areas.

23 I personally prepared an operating plan,
24 a five-year plan and have been involved in the
25 preparation of annual plans as the lead individual and

1 these were timber management plans. They were not
2 integrated resource management plans. They were very
3 traditional timber management plans produced on an area
4 that is harvesting, at that time, about 300,000 cubic
5 metres of wood which would be a wood harvesting
6 operation equivalent to the Red Lake Crown Management
7 Unit.

8 MR. FREIDIN: Did you have involvement in
9 the actual preparation of the silviculture
10 prescriptions or were you involved in sort of the
11 implementation of silviculture decisions which had been
12 made by others?

13 MR. STEWART: I was involved in the
14 preparation of the plan on the advice from others. I
15 had access to forest technicians and to foresters in
16 the preparation of that plan.

17 MR. FREIDIN: Decisions in relation to
18 silviculture made by others and you incorporated that
19 into the preparation of the plan?

20 MR. STEWART: No, our company played a
21 significant role in identifying where the forest
22 volumes were, what the forest structures were, what the
23 harvest scheduling would be, what the site factors were
24 that would assist in post-harvest treatment.

25 I would suggest that my involvement at

1 that level would be analogous to what was being done by
2 the forester that was with that company prior to my
3 involvement.

4 MR. FREIDIN: But the staff that you
5 relied upon to give you advice were other people in
6 your office which had the expertise in relation to
7 forestry, silvicultural issues?

8 MR. STEWART: I have some expertise
9 related to those factors and I understand the processes
10 of forest succession. I understand harvest scheduling,
11 I understand the productivity of the land base of the
12 forest and played a major role in contributing to that
13 plan.

14 MR. FREIDIN: I am not going to raise any
15 objections now. I may have some further questions.

16 MADAM CHAIR: All right, Mr. Freidin.
17 Mr. O'Leary?

18 MR. O'LEARY: Can I ask whether or not
19 this witness is going to be qualified?

20 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, if there are no other
21 objections Mr. Stewart will be qualified to give
22 evidence in integrated resource management and timber
23 management planning.

24 MR. O'LEARY: Thank you, Madam Chair.

25 Q. Mr. Dickson, perhaps I could ask you

1 to turn to your curriculum vitae which is in the
2 witness statement under Tab 1, the very end of the tab.

3 I would like to ask you a few questions
4 and perhaps you could identify some of your experience
5 and positions you have held to give the Board and
6 parties a sense of your familiarity with the issues in
7 this hearing and familiarity with the area of the
8 undertaking.

9 Perhaps we could start at page 1 of
10 curriculum vitae. Under the heading Career Experience,
11 you indicate that from 1973 to the present time you
12 have been involved full time with a company or firm by
13 the name of Canoe Canada Outfitters Incorporated?

14 MR. DICKSON: A. That's right.

15 Q. Can you tell us a little more about
16 that company and your personal involvement?

17 A. Canoe Canada Outfitters was founded
18 in 1937 by myself and my wife and a local businessman
19 in the community. It was essentially set up to
20 accommodate canoe parties that would like to visit
21 Quetico Park. Quetico is a well-known wilderness area
22 just south of Atikokan.

23 After being in the business a few years
24 we expanded our horizons to the outpost, fly-in outpost
25 fishing business and started out very modestly with

1 three land use permits and have since developed that
2 into 16 or 17 cabins on various sites through the
3 districts of Atikokan, Ignace, Thunder Bay and Fort
4 Frances.

5 Our company is also involved in
6 specializing in big game hunts; namely for archery.
7 This clientele uses in particular the outpost part of
8 the business.

9 My experience as a small businessman in
10 the north has allowed me to get very involved in many
11 aspects of the community including things like timber
12 management planning and park plan reviews, et cetera.

13 Q. All right. Mr. Dickson, perhaps you
14 are just overly modest, but I understand that your
15 operation had revenues of up to \$1-million, I
16 understand, recently?

17 A. The last three years, yes, our gross
18 sales were over a million dollars each year.

19 Q. All right. Can you tell us the
20 number of full-time employees you recently employ?

21 A. Including the partners in the
22 business, there are six of us that work in the business
23 on a full-time basis. During the operating system, the
24 busy part of the season which is the summer months, we
25 have had up to 21 other employees. Most --

1 Q. Sorry. Can you give us an idea of
2 what type of people you are employing and from where
3 they come from?

4 A. Most of the people we hire in the
5 summertime are made up of students, housewives, both
6 high school and university students. We have the
7 privilege of meeting young men from southern
8 universities that use this as a steppingstone to
9 enhance their career in other fields like fishery
10 management, et cetera.

11 Q. Have you had a need in the past to
12 hire any members of the native community?

13 A. We do and we have, yes.

14 Q. All right. In what respects would
15 they be employed?

16 A. We've employed them as carpenters, we
17 have employed them as guides. That's the main two.
18 Occasionally even cooks.

19 Q. Now, you have indicated that your
20 revenues recently exceed \$1-million. Do you have any
21 sense where these monies were spent and the impact it
22 would have on the local community?

23 A. Well, the impact on the revenues
24 which we generate, of course, have a big positive
25 effect on the community as a whole.

1 In fact, we have full-time employee that
2 are able to remain in the community all year and
3 contribute to it in other ways.

4 The students, of course, they find it
5 very necessary so they can further their education.

6 We do know that the local businesses
7 appreciate our efforts of bringing the tourists to
8 Atikokan, particularly the service sector, hotels,
9 restaurant, gas stations, souvenir shops, grocery
10 stores.

11 It is interesting at this time of year
12 when we are finished our promotion schedule the common
13 question we see in the street is: How is the season
14 looking and how busy are we going to be.

15 So we have a very positive impact on the
16 community as a whole, as well as the rest of northern
17 Ontario, particularly the Fort Frances area.

18 Q. Can you give us a little description
19 of the type or nature of the customers or clientele
20 that would frequent your facilities?

21 A. We specialize in a package plan
22 tourist; in other words, we really encourage people to
23 use our entire facility. They bring their toothbrush,
24 clothes and personal gear and we try and look after all
25 other aspects from supplying all their equipment,

1 whether it be a canoe and tent and packs, a complete
2 package, and their food or flying them into a camp
3 where they would in most cases do their own cooking,
4 but buy the groceries in Atikokan. So we like to refer
5 to it as a full package plan. We really concentrate
6 our marketing activities to that type of clientele.

7 Q. In terms of the general
8 stratification in terms of income, what level would
9 these customers come from?

10 A. They're, generally speaking,
11 professional people, a lot of families, doctors and
12 lawyers, teachers from the upper midwest and southern
13 Ontario particularly.

14 Q. Upper midwest United States?

15 A. Right.

16 Q. Can you tell me, in your years as the
17 president and founder and manager of Canoe Canada
18 Outfitters whether or not you have had any
19 opportunities to come in contact with the Ministry of
20 Natural Resources or the Ministry of Tourism and
21 Recreation?

22 A. The Ministry of Natural Resources
23 plays a very big part in my business. Sometimes I
24 refer to them as my boss. We work very closely with
25 them. Not always amicably, but we do try and get along

1 as best we can.

2 We are involved with them in parks
3 planning in particular. Timber management plans are
4 very, very important and that's where a lot of the
5 conflict arises. We feel that they often don't
6 understand the nature of our business, they don't
7 understand the goals and what we're trying to
8 accomplish and what we need in terms of resource base
9 to accomplish those goals.

10 We work with a lot MNR people in
11 particular on community committees because they are
12 also part of the community.

13 Q. All right. In your capacity, again,
14 as President of Canoe Canada Outfitters, have you had
15 any experiences in respect of the timber management
16 activities or operations that take place in and around
17 your facilities?

18 A. Well, as I mentioned earlier, we have
19 to react to their plans as it affects our businesses
20 and we would like to think that we are considered in a
21 greater capacity than that, but there are certain
22 aspects of the timber management planning process that
23 does definitely have an adverse effect in particular on
24 our business.

25 Q. All right. Do you have a sense of

1 the impact of timber management activities on your
2 customers and clientele?

3 A. Absolutely.

4 Q. How would you have developed that?

5 A. Well, it's from personal contact and
6 on-the-ground experience, but if our guests are happy
7 they return for a repeat visit and they send their
8 friends. If they're not, they don't come back. They
9 don't send people.

10 A lot of times we have done everything in
11 our power to accomodate them and service them in first
12 class facilities, but the resource sometimes turns them
13 off.

14 Q. What do you mean by "the resource"?
15 Can you elaborate a little on what you mean by that
16 term?

17 A. In the case of an outpost fishing
18 trip, they get very concerned with the access that the
19 process is bringing to the remoteness experience that
20 they're expecting, the noise from the operations really
21 bother them, the numbers of people that they encounter
22 on trips in accessed areas.

23 We must remember they are trying to
24 escape, in most cases, city life and they are coming to
25 enjoy a full scope of activities. Not just lots of big

1 fish, trophy animals, but they have a real deep
2 appreciation for the quietness, cleanliness, solitude
3 that the north has to offer and when that's jeopardized
4 or adversely affected they will look for another place
5 to go.

6 Q. All right. Could I ask you then to
7 turn to, again, on page 1 of your CV where you indicate
8 part time, 1986 to the present, Camp Quetico Inc.

9 Can you tell us what your duties and
10 responsibilities in respect of that particular firm or
11 company?

12 A. Camp Quetico is a drive-in lodge in
13 the north side of Quetico Park which we were partners
14 and since sold that, and since then I work with them
15 very closely in consulting, in particular marketing,
16 promotion and resource-based concerns; how to best get
17 the message across to the prospective clientele out
18 there.

19 Q. All right. Do you have any sense as
20 to or have you been involved in with respect to Camp
21 Quetico Inc. any relationship between timber management
22 activities and the operation of that company?

23 A. Absolutely. Even though they are a
24 drive-in facility a lot of the lakes that they access
25 for their fishing parties, they are traditionally a

1 resource-based company, they are sharing the resource
2 on those lakes with many types of different users,
3 residents, non-residents in particular, natives and in
4 some cases together they are inflicting some undue
5 stress just due to the nature of the access that's been
6 given to these areas.

7 At one time it might take them half a day
8 to get to one of those lakes on an old logging road
9 walking and now a lot of those places are 15, 20
10 minutes away with a car.

11 Q. Can you give us an idea of the size
12 of Camp Quetico Inc. operation?

13 A. Camp Quetico does about \$350,000 a
14 year in gross sales. It employs during the season five
15 to six guides. On a regular basis, of course cabin
16 cleaning girls and there's two partners involved in
17 that, working partners, husbands and wives with various
18 staff members.

19 Q. All right. I understand that you
20 attended the University of North Dakota for several
21 years, '68 to 1970?

22 A. That's correct.

23 Q. And then you received a teaching
24 certificate from Lakehead University in 1972?

25 A. That's right.

1 Q. All right. I understand that you
2 taught for several years with the Atikokan Board of
3 Education from '72 to to '74?

4 A. That's right.

5 Q. All right. Now, if I could move to
6 page 4 of your CV, Mr. Dickson, under the heading
7 Positions Held with Various Organization, perhaps we
8 can go through several of these and you can indicate
9 how they are relevant to the matters under
10 consideration in this hearing.

11 Perhaps we could start with your position
12 as the President of the Dawson Route Outfitters
13 Association. Can you tell us what that involved?

14 A. Dawson Route Outfitters Association
15 is a small local tourism organization that was formed
16 in the 60s, and shortly after I went into business I
17 was asked to be President of that.

18 Our main involvement there is with people
19 from the MNR. Even going back to 1974, they would
20 instruct us on local policies and we would react to
21 them and try and work any problems out with them.

22 Q. All right. Would you have any
23 occasion to meet or discuss with other tourism
24 operators or outfitters in your capacity as the
25 President of that association?

1 A. Yes, both locally and provincially,
2 regionally also.

3 Q. All right. Can I ask you then in
4 respect of -- I see you were the Director of the
5 Atikokan Chamber of Commerce for five years and also
6 the Vice-President. Can you tell us a little more
7 about that position?

8 A. Living in northern communities you
9 have to be very involved in the community as a whole.
10 Chamber of Commerce is very important, particularly in
11 my instance or situation because when I went into
12 business the mines in Atikokan were still going and
13 just beginning to close and tourism was kind of a last
14 -resort.

15 So I had the dubious distinction of
16 bringing some new thoughts to the industry within the
17 community and try and justify our existence and what it
18 was we were going to try and do. We weren't going to
19 inflict tremendous pressure on the resource by bringing
20 in a million Americans.

21 So the local attitudes that we had to
22 work with stemmed surprisingly with the local
23 businessmen because they didn't understand the good
24 things that tourism could have on their businesses and
25 I think now they do.

1 Q. All right. In your positions as
2 Director and Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce,
3 would these revolve around matters such as the economic
4 impact of various industries on the local community?

5 A. Yes, it did. You know, we are
6 involved in a lot of things, bringing a Hydro plant to
7 Atikokan, for instance, which really wasn't a tourism
8 site, but when I was Vice-President that was one of our
9 great victories, to encourage Ontario Hydro to locate
10 its coal fired plant there.

11 So we had to work with the good and the
12 bad and try to make it a comfortable place to live.

13 Q. Can you provide us with a sense, Mr.
14 Dickson, of the extent of your involvement with the
15 public and government agencies in your capacities with
16 the Chamber of Commerce?

17 A. We work intensely close with MTR and
18 MNR people on a local level. We also have many
19 opportunities to work with elected politicians from
20 across the province as they are always very interested
21 in the north and some of the things we have to offer
22 both positively and negatively.

23 So it has been a good growing experience
24 there.

25 Q. I also understand you have been the

1 Chairman of the Atikokan Tourism Board. Can you tell
2 us a little more about that in terms of your personal
3 involvement?

4 A. That board was introduced to Atikokan
5 in the early 80s because Northern Development -- yes,
6 it was Northern Development, initiated a study to
7 develop a tourism strategy for the development of the
8 Atikokan area.

9 After that was released by a consulting
10 firm we were given the task of trying to implement some
11 of their recommendations, and at that time the big
12 thing was to get a tourism coordinator for the
13 community. It was a shared funding venture with the
14 Township of Atikokan and Northern Development and I
15 think MTR even had some involvement.

16 Q. Can you tell us why it was necessary
17 to develop such a strategy?

18 A. It was very necessary for a lot of
19 reasons. The main thing, again, was to get the public
20 more involved in the opportunities that were in the
21 area and identifying new opportunities or possible new
22 opportunities and try to look at the positive rather
23 than the negative.

24 Q. Turning to your position as the
25 Director of Ontario Sunset Country Travel Association,

1 can you give us just a brief summary of what that
2 involved and the extent of your contact with other
3 tourist operators and government agencies?

4 A. It's a marketing board directed by
5 MTR, Ministry of Tourism and Recreation, in the Rainy
6 River District with a board of 18 directors, mainly
7 tourist operators and businesses through the Rainy
8 River District.

9 Q. Several items down, you indicate that
10 you are a member of the Board of Directors for NOTO and
11 I note there is a number of references to NOTO in our
12 CV.

13 Could I ask you, first of all, to briefly
14 describe the association for the parties and the Board?

15 A. NOTO has been a voice for the tourism
16 industry for the last 60 to 65 years. It has been
17 advocate of the industry.

18 Generally, and I think it was in the
19 20s - that will add up I guess - was formed because
20 some concerned operators had some problems. I think it
21 went back to fishing licences at the time.

22 So they represented the voices and
23 concerns of the tourism industry in the north for a
24 long time, deep tradition, had their ups and downs and
25 very dedicated organization to sharing the resources in

1 the province in a long-term socially acceptable way and
2 I think that's their strength.

3 NOTO's involvement as an organization for
4 the industry has helped us really develop our
5 relationship with groups like the OFAH and because of
6 that we are able to put the coalition together.

7 At one time the feeling towards each
8 group weren't so good and directors came together and
9 said: Look, we have to live here, we are neighbours,
10 whether you are a hunter, a fisherman or a logger and
11 some of these conflicts that we are facing today can be
12 resolved, but they are only going to be resolved
13 working together.

14 I have been a big supporter of that.
15 Usually when you get into a fight you get -- I haven't
16 won very many, I usually get beat up, but so does the
17 another guy. That's not really the way to get along,
18 especially in northern communities. I think it's very
19 positive for life in general.

20 Q. Can I ask you, Mr. Dickson, whether
21 or not you know the present number of members of NOTO?

22 A. Last year we had 500 regular members
23 and I think 150 allied members with some branch groups
24 that were directly associated with it, and we have had
25 as many as a thousand members, but NOTO represents not

1 only its members but all those operators out there. A
2 lot of letters come into the NOTO office from
3 non-members voicing concerns and giving us suggestions
4 on how to make things better.

5 Q. All right. Does NOTO, therefore,
6 represent just its members or does it speak on behalf
7 of other tourism operators in northern Ontario?

8 A. We like to think it speaks on behalf
9 of other tourism operators throughout the province and
10 also in general the community at large.

11 Q. Okay. Can you tell me, how many
12 years have you been involved with the association?

13 A. I was an active member shortly after
14 I went into business and became more involved as the
15 years went on. I was always involved writing papers
16 and usually letters of complaint and started attending
17 conventions and eventually decided to sit on the board
18 for a term.

19 Q. How long have you been a board
20 member?

21 A. I am no longer a board member at
22 present, but I was for three years.

23 Q. Okay. Can you provide us with a
24 sense of the level of contact that your position as a
25 Director of NOTOA and involved member, the extent of

1 the contact you have had with another NOTO members?

2 A. We meet members across the province
3 in a variety of ways; at conventions, at marketing
4 meetings sponsored by MTR and the travel associations
5 and also during our sport show circuit.

6 During the winter most operators travel
7 extensively through the midwest U.S., and I have been
8 personally been to five of them this winter and
9 cancelled one because of this hearing for this week. I
10 was supposed to be in Long Beach, but we run into
11 people all the time and we're always comparing notes
12 and trying to work together and that's really a very
13 useful way and we're also completing with each other at
14 the same time.

15 It's a very unique industry. You're
16 eating and working with your friends and at the same
17 time selling against them.

18 Q. All right. Can I ask you the same
19 question about the extent of your contact, given your
20 position as the Director and involved member of NOTO,
21 with various government agencies such as the MNR, the
22 MTR and perhaps even representatives of the timber
23 industry?

24 A. Regarding the timber industry, we get
25 involved when we have to review the plans, but we also,

1 you know, live next door. We are nextdoor neighbours
2 to lot of people in the timber industry. The same with
3 MNR employees.

4 We meet them at hockey games and we meet
5 them at social functions, so we are discussing mutual
6 problems all the time.

7 MTR is more a marketing body and they
8 seek our advice on a lot of things. I have represented
9 the Ontario government with MTR in Europe, for example,
10 in trade shows. They will ask us to fill out surveys
11 on marketing opportunities, et cetera, as will the MNR,
12 particularly wildlife plans and timber management.

13 Q. All right. I understand that a
14 committee was struck in respect of this class
15 environmental assessment hearing. Can I ask you if you
16 were involved with that?

17 A. I was. I was as a Director of NOTO.
18 There was a committee that I sat on as a Director
19 reviewing it in the very initial stages.

20 The big issue that I faced at the time
21 was whether we could participate, whether we should
22 participate and whether we could afford to participate
23 and it has caused tremendous problems for our
24 organization.- Financially it has caused -- there is
25 people that don't think we should be there because they

1 just think it is too long drawn out and their issues
2 aren't getting solved quick enough.

3 My position personally was that he had to
4 be involved in the process, we had to be heard and we
5 had to work with others to do that, otherwise we were
6 going to face some serious problems.

7 Q. Can I ask you whether or not your
8 extensive contact with other NOTO members and tourist
9 operators, as well as the government agencies and
10 members of the timber industry has been of any
11 assistance to you in following and participating in
12 this hearing first with the committee at NOTO and now
13 as a member of the Coalition?

14 A. It definitely has. It has helped me
15 I think from a personal level with the business. It
16 has helped me to understand both sides of the problems.

17 At one time I didn't want any logging to
18 take place. I understand, you know, the very
19 importance of that part of the industry and I think the
20 MTR have been good -- or MNR have been good at getting
21 that message across to us, as other members, but the
22 big thing is that we want to work together and be
23 recognized as a very important part of that process,
24 not an area of concern, not a nuisance and I think that
25 has helped us get the point across.

1 Q. Can I ask you, Mr. Dickson, in
2 preparation for your attendance here today what efforts
3 you and your staff made in terms of attempting to
4 identify the concerns of NOTO members and other tourism
5 operators in the area of the undertaking? Just
6 generally.

7 A. Okay. I've personally met with a lot
8 of operators to discuss their personal concerns in
9 different areas of the province. The office have done
10 phone surveys, they have sent out surveys, we have
11 reacted to letters throughout the last 10 years, but in
12 particular in the last two years. We have written some
13 documentation on it and presented that in past
14 opportunities.

15 Q. I understand that it is your
16 intention to present some of this information during
17 the course of the next few days?

18 A. That's correct.

19 Q. Can I take back to page 4, Mr.
20 Dickson. Looking about two-thirds of the way down page
21 4, you indicate that you are a member of the Ontario
22 Trappers Association.

23 Can you tell us a little more about that
24 and the familiarity you have with concerns of Ontario
25 trappers?

1 A. I have been a trapper in the province
2 for -- an active trapper in the province for many
3 years and as a trapper I became involved with OTA just
4 on a membership role, but I think the important -- the
5 reason I put that on the resume is a trapper has a very
6 close working relationship in the field and we see a
7 lot of things that the average person would never see.

8 We are there to do a job. The Ontario
9 Fur Management Program is recognized worldwide, is very
10 progressive, very successful, but it is the practical
11 experience we get in the field through activities like
12 trapping and it really opens up your eyes from time to
13 time regarding logging practices.

14 You know, you are in little places, you
15 are alone, you see thing. You see piles of logs left,
16 you see piles of oil drums left, you find old tire
17 here, you find cable, you find fire hoses. You see
18 some things that sometimes aren't real pretty.

19 Q. Mr. Dickson, in the very last entry
20 on page 4 of your CV you indicate you were the Director
21 of NWOTA which is Northwestern Ontario Tourism
22 Association. Can you tell us a little more about your
23 participation in that organization?

24 A. Just as a Director and a member. It
25 is a 300-member tourism group in the Atikokan, Fort

1 Frances Districts. Most of the people are from Nestor
2 Falls, Fort Frances, I am a little further east, and we
3 share some real common concerns and values.

4 Q. Thank you. Turning to the last page
5 of your CV, the very last three entries starting with
6 the third one up under the heading Positions Held, you
7 indicate that you participated in review of Ontario
8 Wildlife Policy on behalf of NOTO.

9 Can you just briefly tell us a little
10 more about your involvement in that project?

11 A. It was a written submission. I
12 couldn't go to the conferences. It was a written
13 submission to Dr. David Fowl regarding hunting in
14 general, particularly bear.

15 Q. I believe that has been marked as an
16 exhibit at this hearing.

17 The next one down is you participated in
18 Quetico Park's review of master plan, '89, '82 and '77.
19 What was your involvement in those reviews?

20 A. Quetico Park set up -- it has a
21 master plan review process that takes place every five
22 years. The public is invited to attend these hearings
23 and make presentations to the parks council which is
24 presently chaired by Mr. Lloyd Burch, and at that time
25 we bring constructive concerns before the council as to

1 how Quetico can be better managed.

2 Q. The final entry is you indicate you
3 were appointed by the Ministry of Natural Resources to
4 a special six-man committee dealing with the Lac La
5 Croix native policy in Quetico Park.

6 Can you tell us a little more about that
7 and whether or not you have a view as to why you would
8 have been appointed by the Ministry?

9 A. That just happened very recently.
10 The people from the community of Lac La Croix live
11 within Quetico Park. They are a very neat and well
12 respected group of people who have suffered some
13 hardships in the past and they have some serious
14 problems like we do in Atikokan, make a living, and
15 they put forth a proposal to the Ministry of Natural
16 Resources to use outboard motors in some of the lakes
17 on a rotating basis and I was asked for input.

18 It wasn't very formal, but I was asked
19 for input through a consultant and my name was put
20 forth by the Ministry of Natural Resources, along with
21 FON, Algonquin Wildlands League, the OFAH, other
22 tourist operator, Friends of Quetico and also the
23 Quetico Foundation.

24 We met in Toronto recently with elders
25 and band leaders from the Lac La Croix community to

1 discuss the proposal. It is ongoing and we are still
2 entertaining some counter proposals.

3 Q. Thank you. Finally under the heading
4 Awards, I see you have received a number of awards.
5 Are there any other or several that you would like to
6 refer to and elaborate on in terms of their relevance
7 to the issues in this hearing?

8 A. Briefly, the NOTO Award, Bob Giles
9 Award, is a very prestigious award that MTR gave in
10 recognition of a member for their contributions to the
11 industry. I think I received it just because of
12 progressive thinking, I would hope, and resource
13 management.

14 Canoe Canada Outfitters, our home base
15 company received a special award from the Chamber of
16 Commerce which was very gratifying because it showed
17 recognition by other people that at one time didn't
18 look so favourably upon the business.

19 The Northern Ontario Business of the Year
20 Award for small businesses was a very pleasant surprise
21 and it was awarded to us on some of the good things
22 that we have brought forth to the community of
23 Atikokan. That was last year.

24 Q. Thank you, Mr. Dickson. Perhaps I
25 could turn now to Dr. Quinney and can I ask you, Dr.

1 Quinney, whether or not you have any opening remarks
2 which you would like to make at this time?

3 DR. QUINNEY: A. Yes, please. Madam
4 Chair, if I may, on behalf of all members of the
5 Coalition and the various groups and individuals that
6 are supportive of our positions here at the hearings, I
7 would like to take the opportunity to thank the Board
8 and the parties for allowing us the opportunity to
9 participate over the last four years in these
10 proceedings, and in particular the Board's
11 consideration of the Coalition's case over the last
12 several weeks.

13 Our final panel this week will further
14 explain the particulars in practical terms of the
15 planning process which the Coalition has advocated.

16 I would like to indicate to the Board and
17 the parties present that the goal of our panel, if you
18 like, is to expand upon the virtues of the Coalition's
19 planning process and, of course, to respond to any
20 questions you and the parties might have.

21 Some may have asked why this Coalition
22 exists and why it has been involved in the hearings and
23 the answers I think to those questions I think are very
24 simple.

25 First, as everybody knows, the Coalition

1 is the Northern Ontario Tourist Outfitters Association
2 and the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters and
3 each of those associations is comprised of a very large
4 number of committed environmentally conscious Ontario
5 residents.

6 The members of our two organizations are
7 as much committed to the conservation and maintenance
8 of a healthy environment in really all of its wonderful
9 aspects as any group that exists in this province.

10 You have heard support from the
11 Coalition's -- you have heard support for the
12 Coalition's terms and conditions from world renowned
13 environmentalists, for example Dr. Jack Ward Thomas, as
14 well as numerous qualified experts from across Canada.
15 Many of those that have attended these hearings
16 completely voluntarily to present their evidence.

17 I guess I would like to say that the
18 individual members of NOTO and OFAH are every bit as
19 concerned about the future area of the undertaking as
20 the committed witnesses that have come forward on our
21 behalf over the past few weeks.

22 I would like to say that both OFAH and
23 NOTO are over 60 years old in this province and that
24 never before in the history of either organizations has
25 so much time, effort or money been spent on a project

1 such as this class environmental assessment hearing
2 and this commitment has been sustained by NOTO and OFAH
3 because we believe the Board's work is so important to
4 this province.

5 In addition to this, for our
6 organization's unparalleled level of concern and
7 commitment to a healthy environment, we believe that
8 this panel will also demonstrate that the Coalition's
9 proposals offer something that is often missing and
10 that is balance, and balance to the Coalition includes
11 practicality, that during this panel's evidence over
12 the next couple of days I hope that we are able to
13 demonstrate to you the pragmatic aspects of the terms
14 and conditions which we are inviting the Board to
15 consider.

16 Our proposals will result in a
17 streamlining of the planning process. We truly believe
18 that many of confrontations that we presently witness
19 in the arena of timber management will diminish. You
20 have heard of the adaptive management approach and with
21 it we believe we can learn from our experience, become
22 better planners, become more efficient planners in the
23 process.

24 I think even more importantly balance to
25 the NOTO/OFAH coalition means fairness and this is

1 fairness with reference to not only today, tomorrow,
2 but into the future. Fairness for all of those
3 residing, working, enjoying and in fact cherishing the
4 area of the undertaking.

5 The planning process that we are
6 advocating requires the participation of both experts
7 and lay people from across the broad range of interests
8 in the area of the undertaking. The Coalition strongly
9 believes that until each of the principal values which
10 are dependent on the forest structure, until each of
11 those principal values that groups and individuals
12 desire be incorporated at the very formative stages of
13 timber management plans, until that happens, then
14 fairness can't be ensured.

15 The Coalition also firmly believes that
16 in terms of balance that balance also means cost
17 effectiveness, and this is another area that this panel
18 this week will address.

19 So at this point I am not going to expand
20 on that except to say, suffice to say that we believe
21 strongly that the planning process that we are
22 proposing is feasible and that the financial resources
23 that are presently proposed to be spent on timber
24 management planning by the proponent, by MNR are more
25 than adequate to implement the planning process of the

1 Coalition. We are asking for a redirection of funds,
2 not an increase in anticipated spending.

3 We are, of course, requiring that certain
4 individuals and practices be changed, but changed in a
5 way to be brought into line with more forward-looking
6 jurisdictions, if you like.

7 So to sum up then, I have emphasized the
8 balance that we believe our terms and conditions bring
9 forward. That balance is evidenced in the terms and
10 conditions, but there is also additional evidence of a
11 balance in our positions and I believe that balance is
12 demonstrated by the Coalition itself.

13 As you heard Mr. Dickson say, for many
14 years the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters and
15 the Northern Ontario Tourist Outfitters were at
16 loggerheads with reference to certain specific issues
17 in this province and several years ago the thought of a
18 concept of a coalition between the two organizations
19 would have appeared to have been an impossibility, but
20 we are here together at these hearings. We are both
21 together and we are both urging the Board to adopt this
22 jointly proposed planning process.

23 So I think this is unequivocal evidence
24 of balance in the planning process that we are bringing
25 forward. I believe that the existence of this

1 Coalition is a sign of the kinds of negotiated
2 cooperation that will be achieved if the Coalition's
3 proposals are implemented in this province.

4 Madam Chair, Mr. Martel, what the
5 Coalition is proposing is a planning process which, in
6 fact, will enhance the predictability and ensure the
7 continuity of timber supply to this province's forest
8 product industry. As has been stated by almost each
9 and every witness that has appeared on behalf of the
10 Coalition, if integration of non-timber values with
11 timber values is not adopted in respect of the
12 management of timber, the people of this province will
13 have little certainty that a continuous supply of
14 timber would be an attainable objective in the future.

15 In fact, we may, if we follow the
16 presently proposed planning approach of MNR, find
17 ourselves in the situation where it may be necessary to
18 completely foreclose earlier forecasted timber
19 harvesting in order to protect certain values which
20 have not been adequately incorporated early into the
21 timber plans.

22 The longer we delay implementing the
23 planning approach along the lines advocated by the
24 Coalition, in my opinion the fewer and more costly will
25 our options be to ensure a predictable and continuous

1 supply of timber to one of this province's most
2 important assets; that-is, its forest products
3 industry.

4 So I would wish then to reiterate,
5 underline once again the Coalition's commitment to a
6 strong, vibrant forest products industry. We are
7 certain that a predictable and continuous supply of
8 timber will be achieved by implementing our proposals.

9 However, we are keeping in mind that this
10 is an environmental assessment hearing. This is the
11 route, of course, of the proceedings, why we are here.
12 The members of our Coalition and its supporters firmly
13 believe that the planning process we are proposing will
14 not only assure a predictable and continuous supply of
15 timber, but also that it will result in a healthy
16 environment now and in the future by providing also a
17 predictable and continual supply of those other
18 benefits dependent on our forests' structure.

19 So I would say, once again, thank you for
20 your past and present consideration of our proposals.

21 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Dr. Quinney.

22 MR. O'LEARY: Madam Chair, it is lunch
23 time.

24 I thought just before we broke I could
25 introduce the people around the table with me. Mr. Jim

1 Antler is a research analyst with NOTO and is here to
2 help us, and Mr. Dale Miner is an assistant with the
3 Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters and we have
4 Ms. Cindy Mann hiding in the back and is overseeing our
5 exhibits and she is also with the Ontario Federation of
6 Anglers and Hunters. We are happy to have them with us
7 today.

8 MADAM CHAIR: Welcome to the hearing.

9 Ms. Swenarchuk?

10 MS. SWENARCHUK: Madam Chair, just one
11 question to Mr. O'Leary before we break for lunch.

12 From the interrogatories, Mr. O'Leary,
13 FFT interrogatory No. 11 which asks whether the results
14 of the all-parties negotiations of public consultation
15 in the sequence of timber management planning will
16 change the Coalition's conditions, and asked for
17 particulars of any changes and the response to that
18 was: "The answer is to follow."

19 I wonder if we will have that answer
20 today.

21 MR. O'LEARY: We don't have anything in
22 writing that we can file, Madam Chair, at this time.
23 We felt, just given time and the amount of material,
24 that it wasn't going to be feasible to do that, but we
25 hope to be able to deal with that orally in our

1 evidence-in-chief. Hopefully that will be sufficient
2 to respond to your question.

3 MR. FREIDIN: Just one other question.
4 Mr. Dickson indicated he would be speaking about
5 results of some surveys or information he has collected
6 over the last couple of years. Is there anything to be
7 any written material that is going to go along with
8 that?

9 MR. O'LEARY: There will be. There will
10 be some copies of some of the correspondence that has
11 been received as a result of those inquiries and sent
12 to NOTO, as well as some other materials and the copies
13 just were not available first thing this morning. We
14 will provide them to you as soon as they are available.

15 MR. FREIDIN: Thank you.

16 MADAM CHAIR: We will break for lunch now
17 and we will be back at a quarter to two.

18 ---Luncheon recess at 12:08 p.m.

19 ---On resuming at 1:45 p.m.

20 MADAM CHAIR: Please be seated.

21 Mr. O'Leary?

22 MR. O'LEARY: Madam Chair.

23 Q. Mr. Stewart, could I start with you.
24 Could I ask you to turn to page 23 of the witness
25 statement, question 32, where you make reference to the

1 need for principles to develop alternate sets of timber
2 management activities and you state that:

3 "A comprehensive range of reasonable
4 alternatives must be developed in a
5 thorough and unbiased manner."

6 Could I ask you whether or not you had an
7 opportunity to review the Red Lake Timber Management
8 Plan?

9 MR. STEWART: A. Yes, I have.

10 Q. That was the 1992 to 1997 edition?

11 A. '91 to '96, I believe.

12 Q. I stand corrected. '91 to '96
13 edition.

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. Thank you. Can I ask you whether or
16 not you found in that timber management plan a
17 comprehensive range of reasonable alternatives for
18 managing that forest and, if so, were they presented in
19 a thorough and unbiased manner which you indicate is
20 important in your witness statement?

21 A. No to both parts.

22 Q. Okay. Can I ask you, is your comment
23 response to question 32 relevant to forest management
24 agreement timber management plans as well?

25 A. Could you repeat that, please?

1 Q. Is your comment in respect to
2 question 32; that is, that a comprehensive range of
3 reasonable alternatives must be developed in a thorough
4 and unbiased manner, is that also relevant to FMA
5 timber management plans as well?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. Thank you. Can I ask you to
8 elaborate on your observation in respect of the Red
9 Lake Timber Management Plan?

10 A. I spent a few hours reviewing the Red
11 Lake plan and I approached it from a perspective of one
12 who has some technical expertise in many of those
13 areas, and also from the perspective of a member of the
14 general public who may be reviewing the document to try
15 to elucidate exactly what is being proposed for the Red
16 Lake area.

17 I do have some person bias, I guess,
18 because I approached the plan from a basis of what I
19 believe I should be able to find in there. One is a
20 clear document of the state of the forest based on past
21 operations, and I focused on that particular question.
22 Two, that the plan should explicitly demonstrate what
23 would be the effects of proposed future activities, and
24 the third element was the user friendliness of the
25 plan.

1 As an overall assessment, I would not
2 suggest that the plan had adequately addressed either
3 of those three elements.

4 The main problem that I really had with
5 the Red Lake plan -- and I must compliment the Ministry
6 for the level of effort that they put into collecting
7 relevant forest information. The plan was voluminous,
8 I have been involved in the preparation of other plans
9 for much larger areas, for much larger timber
10 allocations and I was somewhat overwhelmed by the
11 extent of the information that was presented.

12 The main problem was really in finding
13 what the critical data was. I was looking for these
14 particular elements when I was reviewing it. Questions
15 that I was also asking myself as I was reviewing: Were
16 there sufficient timber resources to support the level
17 of timber activity that was being proposed through the
18 five-year bases and as I assume into the long term
19 given the type of analysis that were done.

20 I was wondering what the objectives of
21 the Ministry were respecting non-timber values on the
22 land base and will there be quantity and quality of
23 forest structures required to maintain these resources.

24 The final area of interest that I have is
25 one that relates to cost and I continually deal with

1 this in my role in Saskatchewan because I work
2 extensively for industry and we are faced with the cost
3 issue all time in trying to determine how we can
4 minimize our costs of removing timber, and I looked
5 through this document to try to get some indication of
6 what it was costing to operate the Red Lake Crown
7 Management Unit with respect to timber harvest and
8 timber delivery.

9 I would like to submit for evidence to
10 the Board a summary of selected pages that I have taken
11 out of Red Lake plan which I intend to use to assist in
12 explaining some of the difficulties that I had with the
13 plan.

14 MR. O'LEARY: Madam Chair, that
15 collection of copies of select portions of the Red Lake
16 Timber Management Plan is contained in that package of
17 materials that was provided to you this morning.

18 Mr. Freidin and I have agreed that the
19 plan should be filed and marked as an exhibit, and I
20 thought it might be appropriate if we were to indicate
21 at this time the exhibit number for the plan and
22 perhaps we could simply mark this as that exhibit
23 number with an A and ultimately when the entire plan is
24 produced that exhibit number will have been reserved
25 for it.

1 MR. FREIDIN: I think the record should
2 indicate that I would agree that I would make it
3 available to be provided. I did not agree that it
4 should be filed.

5 MR. O'LEARY: That's fair enough.

6 MADAM CHAIR: Do you want an exhibit
7 number, Mr. O'Leary?

8 MR. O'LEARY: Yes.

9 MADAM CHAIR: That will be Exhibit 1231
10 and you want this to be the 1991-96 Red Lake Crown
11 Management Unit Timber Management Plan?

12 MR. O'LEARY: That's correct. There will
13 be some maps that will accompany that exhibit and at
14 some point when the entire plan is produced perhaps we
15 can identify it on the record at that point what it
16 consists of in its entirety.

17 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2131: Red Lake Crown Management
18 Unit Timber Management Plan
1991-1996.

19 MADAM CHAIR: What do you want to do with
20 these excerpts?

21 MR. O'LEARY: Simply that Mr. Stewart is
22 going to refer to them now as he elaborates on his
23 review and analysis of the Red Lake Timber Management
24 Plan. Perhaps we could mark this set as Exhibit 2131A
25 which is a portion of the Red Lake Timber Management

1 Plan.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Stewart is going to
3 refer to the page numbers, we have it anyway.

4 MR. O'LEARY: All right.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Stewart?

6 MR. STEWART: In the initial review of
7 the plan, I wanted to try to find out what the
8 objective was and you have in front of you the preface
9 which is Roman numeral (ii). I would like to read
10 portions of the second paragraph that set the tone for
11 my review.

12 "The objective of forest management
13 programs on Crown land in Ontario is to
14 provide for an optimum and continuous
15 distribution to the economy by forest-
16 based industries consistent with sound
17 environmental practices and to provide
18 for other uses of the forest. The
19 management of forested land must be
20 planned in a manner that recognizes the
21 requirements of other uses and continues
22 to provide a wide range of values and
23 opportunities to the public."

24 I used that basically as the guide of my
25 review and the questions I posed earlier with respect

1 to what are the objectives of the Ministry respecting
2 non-timber values evolved directly out of a recognition
3 that that was in fact one of their objectives.

4 Now, if we return to page 9 under Section
5 3.1.1 entitled Management Implications, Problems and
6 Issues, this takes us down to the first real
7 demonstration of what I believe to be the intent of the
8 forest management plan, as I perceived it. It states
9 in the first paragraph:

10 "The consequences of underachieving the
11 annual allowable cut include (a)
12 extending the time required to normalize
13 the forest structure; (b) loss of wood
14 fiber through natural mortality; (c) the
15 delay of harvest will increase the amount
16 of sawlog material within older logs;
17 (d) an increase in the potential risk of
18 insect infestation, disease and fire."

19 Now, my concern of this view of the
20 maximum allowable depletion as presented here is that
21 all consequences were addressed in the terms of not
22 achieving that objective as being negative to the
23 forest, and if we come back to the objective that was
24 to consider other uses it seemed to me that that was
25 not a statement that was unbiased in its intent, but

1 one that was totally bias toward the fiber supply.

2 This analysis essentially set the tone
3 for the remainder of the whole plan. As I went through
4 it section by section I would suggest that I ran into
5 this tone of fiber dominance and a lack of appreciation
6 for the non-timber values.

7 There also was no mention at this stage
8 of the potential positive impacts of underachieving the
9 MAD because there may be potential positive impacts.
10 This is where we come to this whole philosophy of not
11 looking at the range of alternatives, the range of
12 opportunities that exist out there under different
13 forest structures and the timber management plan as
14 presented here is not atypical.

15 I would not suggest that Ontario is doing
16 something that puts it in a position different from the
17 rest of Canada. Quite the opposite. There has been a
18 cohesion across Canada towards how these plans are
19 constructed. There is a great deal of, shall I say,
20 communication that exists among the professional forest
21 community, whether it be in Alberta, Ontario or the
22 east coast and when you look at most of the guidelines
23 that they follow in terms of how to present or
24 construct their 20-year plans or 5-year plans, their
25 annual plans, whatever, there is great deal of

1 similarity.

2 What is going on now, of course, is that
3 Canadians are start to reassess where they are at in
4 timber management and the pressures that they feel.

5 When we put objectives in as suggested
6 here, that were to attend to the other uses and users
7 of the forest and then go on to present a management
8 plan to the public that undervalues, underrepresents
9 all of those other uses it challenges the nature of the
10 objective itself and the comments that I make from here
11 on in relate to my concerns about that approach and how
12 this plan epitomizes what I consider to be one of the
13 main problems we have in forestry in Canada today.

14 It tends to continue to address the issue
15 of paramountcy, the paramountcy of one use over
16 another, and this is something that we are not
17 surprised to see because it happens in all of our
18 endeavors in life. Wherever we have an involvement of
19 management there has been a tendency to allow
20 paramountcy to occur such that the views, the attitudes
21 of the dominant economic sector, the traditional
22 dominant economic sectors have over-ridden the concerns
23 of the other sectors in society and for that reason we
24 tend not to address the needs as we see them in
25 non-timber values. I contend that this is changing

1 today because of public attitudes and public concerns
2 about what's happening in the forest.

3 The recommendations which follow in
4 Section 3.1.2, which begin at the bottom of page 9 and
5 go through pages 10 and 11, and I wish not to belabour
6 the process by reading all of those because I will
7 summarize it to my best ability. They generally go on
8 to suggest that a strategy based on an opportunity for
9 harvest program targetting older aged first severely
10 limits the scope that we have respecting the assessment
11 of any alternative.

12 I have not had contact with any but one
13 forest company in Canada that has decided to
14 re-evaluate this objective in forest management. A
15 number of companies are in the process of looking at
16 that simply because they feel under substantially
17 pressure from some sectors of the community to manage
18 for older aged forests.

19 It's like a tornado going across the
20 country. I think it emerged on the west coast first of
21 the U.S. and B.C. and has swept eastward across Canada
22 and other jurisdictions that are forcing us all to sit
23 back and take a look at what the forest looks like and
24 what we are doing there and why we are trying to
25 achieve it.

1 The older age first philosophy is one
2 that tends to lend itself towards getting the forest
3 into a managed state. The attempt here is to bring
4 down the older age classes and progressively work
5 backwards, calculating our allowable annual cuts to
6 some level of equilibrium that has largely been based
7 on a sustained yield period such that if you have a
8 forest rotation that is one hundred years, of all your
9 productive forest land you are essentially suggesting
10 that one one-hundredth of it will exist in equal age
11 classes up to a hundred.

12 If that is the pervasive philosophy, then
13 we have closed the doors on any opportunities that lie
14 outside of those bounds.

15 My concern as an integrated planner that
16 deals with broad dimensions of human, animal and plant
17 communities is that we are going to run into serious
18 trouble in trying to get approvals for our management
19 planning now and every more so into the future because
20 there are large segments of society that, frankly,
21 don't agree with this. They don't agree that this is a
22 good way to manage land.

23 Therefore, the challenge that we face is,
24 how do we manage our forests in recognition that we may
25 have to have had older age classes, and we will be into

1 going into this later.

2 The remaining nine recommendation of the
3 11 that are there continue to illustrate what I call
4 the uni-dimensional approach to the forest that the
5 Ministry suggests in recommendation 7 and 8 which are
6 located on page 10 that action should be taken to
7 attract more business to exploit the timber resources.

8 My position is very clear that in using
9 the forest as collateral to attract further capital
10 expansion prior to a complete assessment and
11 understanding of all the potential impacts, options and
12 values is a narrow and extremely dangerous approach not
13 only to our forests, but to our future economy.

14 I wish to draw on an experience from
15 Saskatchewan and I would like to suggest that the
16 forest in Saskatchewan is essentially no different than
17 the boreal forest that exists in Ontario, that the
18 species composition, the cover types, the product
19 industries, the culture, the wildlife, the understory
20 of plants, the relationships and inter-relationships of
21 all of these elements would be difficult to separate
22 dramatically in process; what is going on in
23 Saskatchewan and what is going on in Ontario. To me
24 that is not an issue of the discussion.

25 I wish to talk about one community and

1 the processes that were involved that led to what I
2 consider to be an extremely serious problem today and
3 the Red Lake plan, to some extent, reminded me of that
4 community and I will expand further once I give the
5 story.

6 The best mixedwood forest that exists in
7 Saskatchewan - and when I refer to mixedwood here I am
8 talking about a spruce and aspen forest. Aspen can be
9 white poplar or it could go under other names - was
10 situated near a community called Hudson Bay and in the
11 1960s the community supported about 1,500 people.

12 The provincial government in power in the
13 early 1970s took a very aggressive and ambitious
14 approach to the expansion of the forest industry in the
15 province. The benefits that were forecast in terms of
16 economic activity were substantial and this community
17 went from no forest mills of an economy of scale nature
18 to three major complexes within five years.

19 The information presented on the forest
20 structures, their volumes of timber that could be
21 supplied in perpetuity from that forest suggested that
22 those three mills could exist there. There were people
23 who opposed it. Those people came from wide walks of
24 life including Indian people, trappers, local people
25 who didn't want to see industry evolve into the

1 community.

2 The annual allowable cut was based on the
3 assumption that that forest was in particular age
4 classes and the province had adopted a philosophy quite
5 like we see everywhere in Canada today basically that
6 it was to be on older age first.

7 One of the mills was harvesting aspen to
8 make a waferboard type product and there was also a
9 stud mill put in place to harvest spruce for
10 dimensional lumber. As things evolved out of this
11 there was more older age forest than had been predicted
12 and because of the older age policy first and the
13 pressures that were put on government by the company
14 there was an overharvest basically of the white spruce
15 forest.

16 In 1980 the region suffered an unexpected
17 serious fire, and when I say unexpected this portion of
18 Saskatchewan does not have an extensive fire history
19 and the forest structures that were there at the time
20 were a testament to that.

21 The company went into a salvage
22 operation, had increased their mill capacity because of
23 the increased age of the forest and were exerting what
24 we consider to be almost an exponential increase in
25 demand from taking white spruce off of there, and until

1 1986 this was fully justified.

2 There was no clear explanation given to
3 anybody, even though timber management plans were being
4 produced, that there wasn't a life left. People were
5 suspecting it, government foresters were behind closed
6 doors saying there isn't many years left in this mill,
7 15 years, 20 years at the most. In reality there was
8 two years left.

9 The planning process that was in place,
10 the assumptions, the objectives were not laid out
11 clearly so that people would have the opportunity to
12 fully evaluate what the state of that resource was
13 based on past operations.

14 The second company which depended on the
15 hardwood resource ran into problems because they failed
16 to modernize their mill. They failed to make the
17 capital investments and they started to reduce their
18 output in a very competitive industry. In that case it
19 was mills in Ontario that were producing a very similar
20 product at lower cost because of the mill.

21 We are in a situation today in this
22 community of 2,500 people that the stud mill has left.
23 They left in 1988. The waferboard mill is operating at
24 a very small portion of its original capacity. The
25 story is not all bad in the short-term, though, because

1 this region was always home to what was considered to
2 be one of the best moose and elk populations in the
3 forested areas of Canada.

4 In fact, the town widely advertised over
5 the last 25 or 30 years that they were the moose
6 capital of Canada in recognition of the extensive
7 business that that community did revolving around moose
8 hunting.

9 Numerous outfitting businesses related to
10 tourism, hunting, fishing are active and thriving in
11 the wake of this forest structure which was heavily
12 modified. There were benefits in the short-term here,
13 and I wish to enter into evidence a paper that I
14 co-authored in Saskatchewan called Temporal Patterns in
15 Saskatchewan Moose Populations.

16 MR. O'LEARY: That's the next document in
17 the bundle that we provided to you this morning, Madam
18 Chair. Can we mark this as the next exhibit.

19 MADAM CHAIR: Exhibit 2132.

20 MR. O'LEARY: Do you want me to describe
21 that, Madam Chair?

22 MADAM CHAIR: Go ahead, Mr. O'Leary.

23 MR. O'LEARY: It is entitled The Temporal
24 Patterns in Saskatchewan Moose Populations, 1955 to
25 1988. It is authored by Mr. Stewart and David Gauthier

1 and it consists of page 150 through to 158.

2 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2132: Excerpt from a document entitled
3 The Temporal Patterns in
4 Saskatchewan Moose Populations,
5 1955 to 1988, authored by Bob
6 Stewart and David Gauthier.

7 MR. STEWART: I wish to make reference to
8 one primary figure in this document, but if you turn to
9 page 151 of the document, which is the second page, you
10 can gain a visual appreciation for the area that I am
11 referring to and calling Hudson Bay.

12 It is a relatively large forested area in
13 the context of the commercial forest in Saskatchewan
14 accounting approximately for about 18 per cent, I
15 think, of the total commercial forest area.

16 The information that is of relevance to
17 the dialogue that I am giving at this time is on page
18 155 where four graphics indicating population density
19 trends for moose populations are given.

20 Now, in the wake of the forest activity
21 that was occurring in the region, the forest structure
22 that was there prior to timber activity was one that
23 was largely dominated by more mature forest stands.

24 The evolution of the forest industry in
25 the mid 60s and early 70s led to a significant
26 population increase in the moose population in that
27 area. There has been a trending line of increase, but

1 that is largely dominated by the activities that took
2 place after the 1970 period where moose populations
3 were increasing quite sharply.

4 The areas below that represent two that
5 have not had the same level of forest activity nor have
6 the same natural capacity to support moose as Hudson
7 Bay does, but the prime intent of viewing this is to
8 simply verify in my comments to some extent that the
9 moose population in the region was increasing and
10 forest harvesting had changed the structure of the
11 forest quite dramatically.

12 Now, moose populations, bear populations
13 and elk populations really all responded to this
14 increase in forage availability over those years, but
15 we were now undergoing another process which is a
16 change in the forest structure. The forest structure
17 which has been modified from one of on older age
18 mixedwood forest is now largely driven down into
19 younger age classes. The forest harvesting combined
20 with the fire has contributed to this.

21 The current benefits that the community
22 is realizing because of the wildlife populations cannot
23 be logically forecast far into the future. The reason
24 being that once the forest moves beyond 20 years of age
25 and sits in this mid-age class forest between 20 and 60

1 the forage availability for moose will be a small
2 fraction of what it is today. Logical forecasts based
3 on the current forest structures would suggest that
4 these game populations, ungulate populations and
5 whatnot will be going into a state of decline.

6 This being the case, the community Hudson
7 Bay has become a serious economic problem for the
8 Province of Saskatchewan. We had to entice people into
9 a situation to move their families, build their homes,
10 establish their infrastructure and with the loss of the
11 industry because there wasn't adequate forecasting
12 serves to cost the taxpayer of Saskatchewan and immense
13 amount of dollars to compensate.

14 MR. MARTEL: What would have happened, if
15 I can ask, if the fire hadn't occurred, though, to the
16 figures that the ministry might have had at its
17 disposal?

18 MR. STEWART: My best information on that
19 suggests that there would have been an additional 10 to
20 15 years of forest harvesting. The fire was a
21 contributing factor to the rate of depletion.

22 Now, I guess the point that I'm trying to
23 make here is that if we fail at meeting objectives,
24 establishing objectives and meeting them, that the
25 investment that society makes in those areas can become

1 a burden to the taxpayer in the future.

2 I don't know the situation around mills
3 in northern Ontario that I have heard are closing, but
4 one has to recognize that if that happens and there is
5 a thousand people that are put out of a job or various
6 jobs associated with that industry for numerous reasons
7 associated with the business that it can be an extreme
8 burden on taxpayers.

9 We have to go through training, we have
10 to relocate people and these are a cost to the
11 business. These are a cost of doing business. It is a
12 cost of tying decommissioning to the activity itself
13 which is a recognized intent of environmental
14 assessment processes.

15 Therefore, the point I am coming back to
16 is one of setting these objectives beforehand. The
17 community of Hudson Bay very well could still be
18 supporting a higher level of forest activity than it
19 currently is. If there had been substantial effort put
20 into place to layout what the objectives were with
21 respect to timber values and non-timber values we could
22 have had a stable, healthy community in perpetuity
23 based on the fiber industry.

24 Now, this is not obviously occurring
25 everywhere in Canada. I'm not suggesting that Red Lake

1 is necessarily in this category, but I will go on to
2 explain some of the concerns I have about Red Lake and
3 that there is a possibility down the road that we could
4 be going towards some reduced opportunities should we
5 give further consideration to other values.

6 It is not a case of saying: Well, if
7 other values are going to be a cost to the forestry
8 industry, then we can't have them. That is not what I
9 am trying to suggest. I am saying there is a level in
10 there where we can have the best of both worlds, but
11 unless we have the ability to forecast based on the
12 best information in our hands today there is a chance
13 that we will make an incorrect decision.

14 There are one or two other cases in
15 Saskatchewan at this time that suggest to me that this
16 problem may be more wide spread than the single case
17 that I have given you.

18 Weyerhaeuser who operate in the central
19 part of the province and have an extremely large forest
20 licence agreement area also have sawmills in
21 conjunction with their pulping activity. There are
22 forecasts at this time that that sawmill was a limited
23 life, that it may be 25 or 30 years into the future
24 when the kind of timber that that mill was designed to
25 use in its dimensional product will no longer be

1 available in the supply that is forecast.

2 Now, there are ways that we tend to try
3 to reduce these impacts. One of them is to alter the
4 dimensions of the wood that we are allowing the
5 companies to harvest. We could reduce diameter
6 classes. As some of their milling techniques improves
7 so that they can squeeze a two-by-four out of a much
8 smaller tree, we tend to change the rules so that can
9 happen to extend the industry without really doing
10 long-term forecasts again of knowing how much life that
11 will add to it.

12 The other problem that I see occurring
13 out of this was some activity that went on in the last
14 eight months in Saskatchewan related to the election,
15 and I don't wish to be critical of political processes.
16 I only wish to define some of the activities that have
17 occurred in an attempt to shore up this community.

18 The sitting member in Hudson Bay who was
19 responsible was very interested in attracting another
20 forest milling facility into his town to ensure that
21 the jobs and the economy would not be sacrificed.

22 The only opportunity that existed was to
23 take advantage of the remaining hardwood resource and,
24 therefore, there was a limitation as to the nature of
25 the business. It was a pulp industry that was

1 attempting to be enticed there.

2 Again, this would have had very dramatic
3 long-term impacts on the forest structure and the
4 associated non-timber values well into the future.

5 So if we get cavalier at all about the
6 forest, the decisions that they make today are almost
7 irreversible once the economy is established there that
8 are being supported by it.

9 I'm suggesting that if we had more
10 explicitly defined our objectives in the past it is
11 unlikely that we would be in this problem today and
12 would have made the kinds of decisions that we did make
13 as a society towards the management of that forest.

14 There were other problems with backlog
15 that are costing the province millions of dollars to
16 try to correct, and if the past operations reports had
17 again explicitly indicated what was going on in the
18 forest I do not believe that the public would have been
19 necessarily so ambivalent about demanding that the
20 forest be managed in a fashion that was acceptable to
21 them.

22 Again, I'm not suggesting that this is
23 the case in Red Lake because I am not familiar with
24 what is going on in the forest in Red Lake at the level
25 of verification. I am not in the position to verify

1 what I read in a long-term management plan. I have
2 only read numerous management plans that have not fully
3 addressed this and there is always a danger in that.
4 We must explicitly layout item by item and forecast
5 what it is that we're trying to attain.

6 Now, on page 24 of the exhibit from the
7 Red Lake document, it is Table 4.3.1.B, The Comparison
8 of the Projected Yield to Actual Yields for the 1986 to
9 1991 Harvest based on Preliminary Values, it suggested
10 that there was actual information on projected volume
11 yields that were 144.2 cubic metres per hectare.

12 On page 191 of the same document that I
13 have given you, which is just on the back page there,
14 in the modelling exercise that was done it appeared to
15 me that a figure of 147.1 cubic metres per hectare was
16 being used.

17 Now, I'm not suggesting that I have done
18 an intensive quality review of the Red Lake timber
19 plan, but I did spend considerable time going through
20 it and if I am incorrect I apologize for that, but
21 these appear to be the numbers that forecasted yields
22 were based on.

23 Now, the document went on to state that
24 this difference wasn't significant, but it didn't
25 explain why the Ministry wished to use a different

1 figure than what they had calculated on the actual
2 recovered volumes.

3 I did a small calculation based on the
4 approximately 250,000 hectares of merchantible land
5 that was included in the area and this three cubic
6 metre per hectare adds up to a differences of more than
7 550,000 cubic metres which would enough volume to run a
8 mill there for close to two years or the whole
9 operation in the Red Lake area for close to two years.

10 So three cubic metres per hectare may
11 appear like a small amount when you are looking at 144
12 versus 147, but indeed it was quite substantial. Now,
13 there may have been some justification there, but I
14 could not readily find it and that is the point I am
15 trying to make.

16 On page 40 of the document which has
17 tables -- 41, I guess, Tables 4.8.2.

18 MR. FREIDIN: Sorry, which page are we
19 looking at?

20 MR. STEWART: We are moving on to page
21 40, Table 4.8.2. and Table 4.8.3.

22 MR. FREIDIN: Thank you.

23 MR. STEWART: It indicated that the area
24 of productive Crown and patent forest was -- I'm sorry,
25 it is 206,045 hectares.

1 On Table 4.16, which is back two pages --
2 I don't mean to run you around this document. I was
3 trying to put them together in an order that I could
4 refer to. I had to go through several hundred pages to
5 pull these few to get these calculations.

6 On page 40 of the document, it indicates
7 that the area of productive Crown plus patent land is
8 206,045 hectares. Table 4.16 provides a planned
9 harvest estimate for the total period 1991 to 1996 of
10 2,078 hectares per year.

11 Now, I am doing a crude analysis here and
12 I'm only trying to find out how long the rotation
13 period quite likely is in the area.

14 MR. FREIDIN: I'm sorry, what was the
15 figure from 4.16?

16 MR. STEWART: Okay. On Table 4.16, I
17 took the total plan harvest which for the five-year
18 period was 10,391 hectares and simply divided it by
19 five for the five-year period.

20 MR. FREIDIN: Okay.

21 MR. STEWART: Have you followed me there
22 what I have done?

23 Under the totals on Table 4.1.6, the
24 lower right-hand corner, there is a total estimate of
25 10,391 hectares of total planned harvest. The figure

1 of 2,078 hectares that I am using is an annual estimate
2 just dividing that figure by five.

3 Is that...

4 MADAM CHAIR: We are with you, Mr.
5 Stewart.

6 MR. STEWART: You are with me, thank you.

7 Now, this suggested to me that using a
8 crude rotation simply by dividing the total productive
9 area by the annual area that is harvested that you
10 could go along for 99 years and continue to harvest
11 that forest.

12 I suggest that within that time frame it
13 was quite likely that you could operate the mills that
14 are in Meadow Lake -- oh, Meadow Lake, excuse me, in
15 Red Lake in perpetuity, but there are some other
16 considerations.

17 A further depletion from the land base
18 because of environmental and access considerations
19 reduced the area by a further 12.1 per cent or 24,900
20 hectares.

21 MR. MARTEL: How many hectares?

22 MR. STEWART: 24,967 hectares. If you
23 will bear with me for a minute here I will -- I have
24 not made a reference in my notes to the page.

25 On page 163, which is the second page of

1 this handout, Table 4.13.1.A indicates - and I am just
2 reading from the paragraph not the table - indicates
3 the area removed by age class within forest units, the
4 total reduction is 7,656 hectares representing 5.6 per
5 cent of total production forest not including areas
6 classed barren and scattered.

7 Further reductions to the land base,
8 going down to paragraph 4, were made in equal amounts
9 to all forest units and age classes. The reductions
10 are based on the following factors, and they add up to
11 6.5 per cent. I simply combined those numbers to give
12 me a 12.1 per cent land area reduction which accounted
13 for the 24,967 hectares which leaves 181,378 hectares
14 eligible. Using this number reduces the rotation now
15 to 87 years.

16 On page --

17 MR. FREIDIN: What was the total area
18 reduced you said?

19 MR. STEWART: 181,378 hectares.

20 MR. FREIDIN: Thank you.

21 MR. STEWART: That's of productive
22 forest.

23 On page 158 of the document, which is
24 Table 4.13.A, the Criteria for the Annual Depletion
25 Calculation for the Five-Year Period, suggests the

1 rotations and cutting cycles and they have forest units
2 there, Sb1, Sb2, Pj1, et cetera, and the Ministry has
3 calculated rotations there ranging from 65 years for
4 hardwoods to 105 years for some of these spruce types
5 on the poor quality soils.

6 I am suggesting that this is reasonable
7 based on the calculations that I have done in here, but
8 I am unclear on a number of other points that I was
9 looking for in the report.

10 On page 37, which is the next page over,
11 the author identified on paragraph 6 -- may I read
12 that, please.

13 "The single largest category for both
14 jack pine and black spruce is in the
15 barren and scattered class. This is the
16 direct result of fire No. 14, 1980 and
17 Fire No. 7, 1986, where extensive areas
18 of mature forest land were burnt. Fire
19 No. 14 in 1980 destroyed 27,826 hectares
20 of standing timber in the southwest
21 portion of the management Red Lake Crown
22 Management Unit, while Fire No. 7 in 1986
23 destroyed a further 24,316 hectares of
24 standing timber in the northwest corner."

25 Now, these calculations were used by the

1 Ministry in the calculation of their annual depletion,
2 but there was not a factor that I could find clearly in
3 the document that -- and this accounted -- I'm sorry,
4 I will retrace a little bit here.

5 These two fires accounted to losses on
6 the land base of 17.6 per cent of areas. Although they
7 were in relative unproductive classes, it is a large
8 portion of the area that can burn if you get a serious
9 fire.

10 One fire, I suggest, and the magnitude
11 experienced in the 1980s could reduce a productive land
12 base by another 25,000 hectares. This would lower the
13 rotation age for all species to approximately 75 years.

14 I could not clearly find in the document
15 what the allowances were in the calculation for fire.
16 It may be that they are there and that this would
17 change my perception if I saw them, but I spent several
18 hours with the Red Lake report and I was looking
19 specifically for some of these items and it was not
20 clearly laid out, there wasn't a path that I could
21 follow.

22 On page 58 of the document, which is the
23 next page, the author then goes on to identify
24 environmental objectives:

25 "To minimize the impacts on social,

1 biological and economic components of the
2 ecosystem."

3 Pages 92 and 96 which follow this outline
4 specific concerns for woodland caribou, specific
5 concerns for moose on page 96 and other wildlife in
6 general and suggests that the application of
7 guidelines, site guidelines would be adequate measures
8 to ensure that these important non-timber values would
9 be addressed in timber management.

10 Now, I have reviewed the Moose
11 Guidelines, and I believe that they have been entered
12 as an exhibit in the past, and as an experienced moose
13 ecologist, as a person who spent many years studying
14 moose I can tell you that the application of these
15 guidelines should not provide any local or regional
16 comfort if both spatial and temporal effects are to be
17 considered. Woodland caribou possess extremely narrow
18 habitat needs for substantial stands of older age
19 forest, particularly jack pine.

20 I contend that given an average rotation
21 of 75 years for conifer species that in my professional
22 judgment I have absolutely no faith in the timber
23 management plan as a plan which would protect woodland
24 caribou or supply long-term benefits to moose.

25 I'm not suggesting that, in particular on

1 the side of moose, that there are not benefits in Red
2 Lake from forest harvesting. It is just that I can't
3 find anywhere in that plan where they are. Nobody has
4 suggested, apart from the application of guidelines,
5 that there are objectives for moose and I looked
6 through the plan several times and came back to the
7 preface again where it suggested that the management of
8 the forested land must be planned in a manner that
9 recognizes the requirements of other uses and continues
10 to provide a wide range of values and opportunities to
11 the public.

12 I was looking for some comfort, for some
13 assurances that the long-term planning for the Red Lake
14 management unit was forecasting that moose populations
15 were going to exist at some level and was unable to do
16 this.

17 To reiterate my concerns about woodland
18 caribou, one cannot overemphasize the requirements that
19 woodland caribou have for older age forest. There is a
20 strong dependence on understory lichen as a component
21 of their habitat base.

22 Most jack pine stands don't even begin to
23 express a lichen component until they are 60 years old.
24 We have a precious short time with 75 year rotations
25 with which to ensure that there is a habitat base that

1 will be there for woodland caribou.

2 The third area that I had a problem with
3 this document was related to the absence of cost
4 information, and if I were a taxpayer in Ontario or
5 elsewhere in this country that I was working I would
6 most certainly want to know how much the Ministry was
7 suggesting the delivered wood cost of fiber being
8 accessed was, what the stumpage fees collected by the
9 Minister were and the cost of administration.

10 As a member of the public I feel a strong
11 sense that we should be very open about these kinds of
12 matters.

13 I have been involved, as my CV indicated
14 this morning, in putting together a strategy or looking
15 at marketing factors related to the farm woodlot
16 business. One of the major concerns that the farm
17 woodlot industry has in western Canada is the level of
18 subsidization that goes on to the industry on Crown
19 lands. I believe that if we provided this kind of
20 information to the public the public would have a much
21 better view of how the forests were being managed and
22 how public dollars were being spent in that management
23 activity.

24 Also, it has a large bearing on how we
25 look at the issue of profitability in the milling side

1 of the thing. I have looked at wood supply costs for
2 several mills in western Canada. We have been doing in
3 part of my business some negotiations with companies in
4 Manitoba and I have had the opportunity to look at four
5 pulp mills between the Alberta border and the Ontario
6 border.

7 The difference in wood supply costs
8 between the cheapest mill and the most expensive mill
9 is \$19 a cubic metre. From \$26 a cubic metre at one
10 mill to more than \$44 a cubic metre at another. There
11 are large public dollars involved in subsidization of
12 some aspects of the Crown industry -- or the Crown
13 lands, wood off the Crown lands.

14 It may be that there are cases out there
15 that there were mills operating that, quite frankly,
16 shouldn't be operating because they're not competitive,
17 they're not located in the proper places, the cost of
18 wood is just too high to get to the mills and that
19 sometimes has an impact on how people manage a
20 resource.

21 There is pressure to get the cost of wood
22 down to a reasonable level. That pressure is generally
23 spelled out on the land base by wanting to harvest
24 closer to the mills and results in a process of
25 highgrading of forests and eventually a point is

1 reached where the company has to go further and further
2 away from the mill to access its wood supply and
3 transportation is a horrendous component of the cost of
4 a cubic metre of wood. It can be anywhere from 60 to
5 70 per cent of the cost of the delivered cubic metre.

6 When we are looking at tradeoffs it
7 becomes important for us to understand all of the
8 components of how the decisions were made. If they are
9 timber supply objectives they should have dollar and
10 cents valued attached to them so that we can evaluate
11 those objectives in relation for the tradeoffs that may
12 be made on other forest values.

13 The Red Lake plan in my, and again I must
14 emphasize brief, overview of that plan did not readily
15 present that information to me.

16 I am pleased that the Red Lake plan has
17 been submitted as an exhibit and in summary of my
18 assessment of this plan I would invite the Board to
19 have a look at it and to share some of the thoughts
20 I've had on this.

21 I tried hard to elicit the information
22 out of that plan that would allow me to do a fair
23 assessment. I do not at this point and I was unable to
24 feel comfortable with the information that was
25 presented, the way it was presented and the lack of

1 information that was there and suggest that tremendous
2 improvements would be made relatively easily.

3 The Red Lake plan was not put together
4 without a lot of thought. The Ministry officials that
5 were involved in looking at the site classification,
6 that were involved at doing the successional modelling,
7 that were projecting and forecasting wood supplies 200
8 years out into the future had given a lot of thought to
9 the document. There are volumes and volumes of numbers
10 in there that relate to harvest forecasting and stand
11 forecasting and yield forecasting in the future.

12 If we can forecast wood supply, why can't
13 we forecast habitat supply. The same program that they
14 used to forecast the wood supply, which is a FORMAN
15 program, has a habitat supply analysis module that
16 could be run simultaneously and we could very easily
17 have forecast the supply of wildlife for habitat over
18 the same time period.

19 I contend that if we had done that we
20 quite likely would have seen woodland caribou being
21 sacrificed. We would have seen as an earlier panel, I
22 think it was Panel 7 where Dr. Page and Jeff Patch had
23 done an analysis on marten supply for the Red Lake
24 area, that these values would no longer be there. The
25 technology is in place to allow us to do that level of

1 analysis and it could very easily have been included in
2 the plan.

3 The other comments that I have in
4 relation to the presentation of the plan, I believe
5 that if there was a little more thought put into how
6 the data was brought together and synthesized and how
7 it was subsequently laid out into a nice executive
8 summary that was 25 or 30 pages long that dealt with
9 the issue of wood supply and the non-timber values of
10 which was an objective that the general public could
11 have had a very clear view of what the future held for
12 their backyard.

13 As it stands now -- and I understand that
14 when we were asking for a plan to look at we asked the
15 province to send us their very best timber management
16 plan. I am not suggesting here that this is an
17 anomaly, that I just got a bad one. The Ministry
18 decided that this was the best timber management plan
19 that they had and I had this difficulty reading through
20 it.

21 It also could be a lot shorter. I mean,
22 basically you can have these technical documents and
23 they can sit, you know, in support, but to have to go
24 through this level of search at every step to try to
25 come up with this very simple analysis that I did is an

1 onerous task and I am a professional person who deals
2 with these numbers all the time.

3 If I would have asked a fellow from the
4 local Indian reserve to sit down and look at this,
5 first we would have had to assume I suppose that the
6 person was going to be able to read the document in
7 that language, but, secondly, to understand what the
8 technical information was all about and what really was
9 in it.

10 I could go on, and I will, to discuss the
11 area of concern approach. I regard the area of concern
12 to be a good approach towards some things. I think
13 that having looked at timber management plans in other
14 jurisdictions there has not been as diligent an effort
15 in many other jurisdictions to indicate the location of
16 potential problem or valued areas in relation to timber
17 harvesting, but simply listing those sites fall short
18 of the capacity that the plan could have.

19 With a small amount of additional effort
20 it would have been relatively easy for the very
21 professional people that put this information together
22 to have done a more comprehensive forecast and
23 presentation of alternatives.

24 To decide that you are going to locate a
25 cut-over or some forest infrastructure somewhere and to

1 think of ways that you may be able to provide an
2 alternative with no intent of doing any forecasting
3 around what the outcomes may be of the different
4 alternatives, how is an individual supposed to evaluate
5 that when they themselves haven't seen the site.

6 It just doesn't stand up to strong logic
7 here that, again, there was -- I would venture that
8 there was 60 pages of that stuff. It just went on and
9 on. I mean, I didn't have several days to read it so I
10 had to be selective. I sort of went at random and
11 rolled through it and hit a page and said: Well, what
12 are they proposing here. They want to across a creek,
13 what are the alternatives being proposed, what are they
14 forecasting the impacts to be on the watershed.

15 I didn't find any of that. I just found
16 that they were alternatives there and then say: Well,
17 we are going to select this one because it generally
18 appears to be the safest period.

19 I mean, I'm a pretty trusting person, but
20 I am expected to be explicitly trustful and I would
21 rather see a forecast of the impacts that would clearly
22 allow me to make an assessment of whether that was the
23 best decision for that particular site.

24 That whole section was -- as I said, I
25 give the Ministry full commendations for going to the

1 level they did there, the presentation of the values
2 map. There were a lot of wonderful, wonderful sections
3 and pieces of information that were in that plan that
4 go far beyond what I have generally seen in Canada, but
5 it also fell far short of what it could have been with
6 very little additional effort and thought and process
7 and acceptance of change in process.

8 So I would suggest that the Red Lake plan
9 represents to me a plan that is slowly -- not slowly
10 moving, but they have taken an about-face in a sense by
11 giving some credit to these other values and
12 recognizing that they exist, but the failure to
13 explicitly forecast what the impact of going to a
14 75-year rotation on a jack pine and black spruce would
15 be on woodland caribou and moose and marten and the
16 other non-timber values that are important to society,
17 cultural values, tourism.

18 We heard Mr. Dickson here talk about his
19 industry which has generated a million dollars of
20 income to his business which to me is -- I give him
21 full credit. He must be a very hard working man and
22 the forest structures that are out there in Ontario
23 have provided that income to him and several year
24 people and these are important.

25 I think that Mr. Dickson would feel a lot

1 more comfortable or if I was in his position -- I'm
2 sorry, I won't speak for you, but if I was in your
3 position I would certainly feel a lot more comfortable
4 if I was reviewing those plans to know that I could
5 count on the investment of the tens or hundreds of
6 thousands of dollars that I put into cabins and
7 facilities and boats and advertising was going to be
8 there in 10 years.

9 MR. MARTEL: Can I ask you where you have
10 seen a model plan, then?

11 MR. STEWART: Where I have seen a model
12 plan?

13 MR. MARTEL: Yes. You have indicated
14 that they are ahead in AOCs, you indicated they are
15 ahead in documentation, you have said that they are
16 better in many instances, you have repeat that. Where
17 is the model plan that one should look at?

18 MR. STEWART: There is not a model timber
19 management plan in my view in complete form in this
20 country today. We hope to over the next day or day and
21 a half to provide far greater insight into what a model
22 plan looks like and how it will address many of the
23 problems that I see.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. O'Leary, it is getting
25 to our afternoon break time.

1 Mr. Stewart has spent a lot of time
2 discussing the Red Lake Timber Management Plan. I
3 don't believe any of that was in his written witness
4 statement, was it, other than some of the points he has
5 touched on with respect to the proposed planning
6 process.

7 So I would suggest when you take Mr.
8 Stewart through his witness statement you avoid the
9 areas he has testified to already using the Red Lake
10 plan as an example and that might speed things up for
11 us for the remainder of the afternoon.

12 MR. O'LEARY: I will attempt to do that.

13 MADAM CHAIR: We will be back in 20
14 minutes.

15 ---Recess at 2:55 p.m.

16 ---On resuming at 3:15 p.m.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Please be seated.

18 Mr. O'Leary.

19 MR. O'LEARY: Q. Mr. Stewart, you have
20 now identified and highlighted a number of the concerns
21 that you noticed and observed in relation to the Red
22 Lake Timber Management Plan and I would like to ask you
23 in respect of these concerns, can you indicate to us
24 what the present situation is in Saskatchewan with
25 particular reference to some of these concerns you have

1 raised as identified in the Red Lake Timber Management
2 Plan?

3 MR. STEWART: A. The next line of my
4 dialogue will help to steer us towards, Mr. Martel,
5 your comment about the perfect management plan.

6 I wish that one existed at this time. I
7 am proposing through what I will talk about in the next
8 few minutes what I believe the direction towards the
9 production of a -- perfect is a pretty tough word to
10 use these days. Being a consultant, working in the
11 middle I dare not say that I would do anything perfect,
12 but I think that we are doing some things that are
13 interesting and are worth addressing.

14 If I, Madam Chair --

15 MR. FREIDIN: Excuse me. Is this
16 anywhere in the witness statement or the answer to the
17 interrogatories?

18 MR. O'LEARY: Yes.

19 MR. FREIDIN: It is in the witness
20 statement, this comparison of Saskatchewan to Ontario?

21 MR. O'LEARY: What we are asking and what
22 Mr. Stewart will be referring to is the planning
23 process and providing us with examples of the situation
24 in Saskatchewan and he will elaborating on that for the
25 benefit of the Board and the parties and that is

1 exactly what is addressed in the witness statement and
2 in the interrogatory responses.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, Mr. Stewart, are
4 you saying that the proposed planning process that we
5 have read about in your witness statement is the one
6 being used in Saskatchewan today?

7 MR. STEWART: To a degree, Madam Chair.
8 I wish to explain how a similar process to what I have
9 prepared in my witness statement is being used in the
10 development of one complete timber management plan in
11 Saskatchewan and a portion of another FMA in terms of
12 the way they are doing business.

13 The relationship between my witness
14 statement and about what I am going to speak is very
15 strong.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Okay. Because we are
17 interested in getting to what you are proposing. If
18 you want to quickly take us through some of the
19 strengths of what is being done in Saskatchewan that's
20 fine, but we are keen to get talking about this
21 proposed planning process in the witness statement.

22 MR. STEWART: If the Board would bear
23 with me through some short delays I may have while I
24 excerpt my notes as I go so I can expedite this
25 process.

1 MADAM CHAIR: Go ahead.

2 MR. STEWART: Would that be appropriate?

3 First, I would like to quickly address
4 the similarities of the process you are going through
5 and what we are going through.

6 It is one that's driven by public demand.

7 - The concern of people, treaty Indians, wildlife
8 federation members, people who have outfitting and
9 cultural values, we face all of the same pressures. We
10 are a smaller province, we have less bureacracy and
11 sometimes it helps expediate the process to see some of
12 these things happen.

13 I have to outline a difference that does
14 exist in Saskatchewan and that is that the only Crown
15 timber management unit that exists in Saskatchewan is
16 the one that I referred to in Hudson Bay.

17 The other two units that are undergoing
18 some similar process are the equivalent of FMAs, if I
19 understand that correctly. I would like to submit in
20 evidence --

21 MR. MARTEL: How many units did you say
22 there are all together?

23 MR. STEWART: There are two large private
24 units and there are two companies operating within the
25 equivalent of the Crown management approach that exists

1 here like Red Lake. The prime difference being the
2 size of the management units; they are very large in
3 Saskatchewan.

4 I would like to submit into evidence a
5 document entitled Draft Project Specific Guidelines for
6 the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement,
7 NORSASK Forest Products Incorporated, Proposed 20-year
8 Forest Management Plan prepared by Mistik Management.
9 This is a document that was prepared or submitted by
10 Saskatchewan Environment and Public Safety to the
11 public for review. The company, Mistik Management,
12 manages a three million hectare forest land base on
13 behalf of a pulp mill and sawmill.

14 The Saskatchewan government has as of
15 January 1992 issued a call for an environmental impact
16 assessment of the forest management operations of those
17 companies.

18 MR. O'LEARY: Perhaps we could mark that
19 as the next exhibit.

20 MADAM CHAIR: Exhibit 2133.

21 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2133: Document entitled Draft Project
22 Specific Guidelines for the
23 Preparation of an Environmental
24 Impact Statement, NORSASK Forest
Products Incorporated, Proposed
20-year Forest Management Plan
prepared by Mistik Management.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Go ahead, Mr. Stewart.

1 MR. STEWART: If I may ask, would the
2 Board would please turn to page 2 of that document
3 which is on the fourth page in on the back.

4 MR. FREIDIN: Which page, I'm sorry?

5 MR. STEWART: It is page 2, but it is on
6 the back of the fourth page.

7 The Department of the Environment and
8 Public Safety in Saskatchewan, which is the equivalent
9 of the Ministry of the Environment in Ontario in terms
10 of jurisdictional responsibility, has requested that
11 this environmental impact assessment and environmental
12 impact statement be prepared.

13 The relevant statement here is in
14 paragraph 2:

15 "The government of Saskatchewan has
16 defined integrated resource management
17 as the harmonization of the allocation,
18 management and conservation of land. It
19 is the implementation of the process by
20 which multiple resource concerns on a
21 single land base are balanced in the best
22 interest of the economic, social and
23 environmental concerns. The need for
24 integrated an approach, the forest
25 management flows from the fact that the

1 same trees that provide pulp or sawlogs
2 for the industrial complex also provide
3 habitat for wildlife, scenic values for
4 recreationists, watershed protection and
5 water quality, services for lakes, rivers
6 plus soil protection and micro-climatic
7 protection roles."

8 The industry that we are involved with in
9 Saskatchewan has interpreted this -- I'm sorry, would
10 you like me to repeat that?

11 MADAM CHAIR: No, we have it, Mr.
12 Stewart. Go ahead.

13 MR. STEWART: The industry in
14 Saskatchewan that we are involved with and in my
15 professional capacity as a consultant to them to do
16 forest management and integrated resource management to
17 be a clear signal that they are expected to take an
18 objective-based approach to forest management.

19 They have within their FMLA or FMA, as
20 you would call it here, six or seven major Indian
21 reserves. They have a community of Metis people.
22 Actually, about three or four communities of Metis
23 people and in all there are probably 15,000 people that
24 reside directly within the area of jurisdiction.

25 The company believes that there licence

1 to operate is the goodwill of the people of
2 Saskatchewan and that to address their concerns and to
3 put down a forest management plan that those people can
4 relate to and understand and, indeed, ultimately
5 approve is one that is based on explicit
6 objective-based program.

7 They have to demonstrate to the people of
8 Saskatchewan the sustainability of the forest and all
9 of its components as part of the impact assessment
10 process. Therefore, we have adopted an approach to lay
11 out a sequence of planning in Saskatchewan that in all
12 respects could not be separated from that that I have
13 given in my witness statement. Tomorrow I will go
14 through that with the Board in some detail.

15 The important thing here is that we are
16 changing, that there is a broad recognition of the need
17 for change, that we have to get along with the Indian
18 people, with the environmental organizations, with the
19 trappers, the hunters and the people that are depending
20 on the non-timber resource off that land base if there
21 is going to be harmonization.

22 There is a fear of lost value in the
23 future. There is a concern of industry that in the
24 absence of an integrated approach, a truly integrated
25 approach that takes into account those peoples fears

1 and concerns, that plans the forest harvest activity
2 and presents it to people so they can have input into
3 it that's meaningful at every stage and they can
4 understand where the tradeoffs have been made, that in
5 the absence of the ability to do that there is a fear
6 in that jurisdiction and others in Saskatchewan that
7 access to timber may not be guaranteed.

8 This has led substantially to the
9 development of the process around which that would
10 happen. The major operative here that I suggest would
11 we have to contend with in society is one of change.

12 I'm 43 years old. I went to the
13 University of Guelph, I was trained in statistical
14 procedures, I was trained in some aspects of wildlife
15 management, had extremely brief exposure to forestry as
16 a wildlife biologist at that time, but I still live
17 with that training and what I am doing now in my
18 professional career is a major change in thrust and
19 direction where different value systems have to guide
20 me in putting together an integrated management plan.

21 This past that we all live with is what
22 impedes the progress towards what I consider extremely
23 responsible land management. The attenuation that we
24 have had to not do thing because we were scared to
25 forecast, to not do things because we didn't know what

1 was going to happen if we made mistake has been a major
2 impediment to progress and development in our industry
3 and our activities on the land base particularly in
4 forestry.

5 We have been relying on tradition very
6 strongly and I wish to take the Board if they -- I wish
7 to take the Board through an exercise that hopefully
8 will illustrate the kinds of change that we are talking
9 about and to demonstrate that what is going to happen
10 under integrate resource management or what could
11 happen under that kind of change is not going to result
12 in the decimation of the forestry industry, is going to
13 result in broad benefits being realized to other
14 resource values, it is going to change the way things
15 happen on the landscape, it is going to change the way
16 we make decisions, that it is one that I have shared
17 with my industry clients and one that they have
18 accepted as a reasonable and economical opportunity for
19 them as an industry to continue to operate on the land
20 base and to address all of these other issues that have
21 been a thorn in their side for a long time.

22 It ties to technology to a minor degree.
23 We have talked about GIS and my expertise there and I
24 am recommending in the process that geographical
25 information systems become a foundation of a tool

1 support, a decision support so that we can understand
2 the implications of our actions and also to articulate
3 it through maps in a much more effective way than we
4 currently are.

5 I was involved in a project which I also
6 wish to enter into evidence which is called The
7 Saskatchewan Forest Habitat Project Work Plan, 1991 to
8 1994, Technical Committee Document.

9 MR. O'LEARY: That is the next document,
10 Madam Chair, in the bundle that was provided this
11 morning.

12 MADAM CHAIR: Okay. Let's call this
13 Exhibit 2134.

14 Do you want to describe it, Mr. O'Leary.

15 MR. O'LEARY: This is a document entitled
16 The Saskatchewan Forest Habitat Project. It is
17 indicated it is a cooperative effort to integrate
18 forest harvesting and wildlife management objectives in
19 Saskatchewan.

20 One of the groups involve was
21 Weyerhaeuser Canada, the Saskatchewan division, and
22 Saskatchewan Parks and Renewable Resource together with
23 Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation of Wildlife Habitat
24 Canada and it consists of a total of 31 pages. This is
25 the executive summary?

1 MR. STEWART: No. The document is
2 entitled Saskatchewan Forest Habitat Project Work Plan,
3 1991 to 1994, Technical Committee Document.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Do we have the wrong
5 document, Mr. O'Leary?

6 MR. O'LEARY: We are just going to
7 determine whether or not we made a copy of the
8 complete...

9 MADAM CHAIR: The document we have is the
10 annual report of April 1991.

11 MR. FREIDIN: I know this is the last
12 panel of OFAH, but I just want to go on the record and
13 say that I find it objectionable to be presented with
14 this kind of documentation during the evidence-in-chief
15 without any opportunity to see it in advance.

16 I know there is nothing we can do about
17 it now, but I just want to say it. Thank you.

18 It didn't take place through our case.

19 MADAM CHAIR: Actually, this sort of
20 thing took place during everyone's case, Mr. Freidin,
21 but I think there was an opportunity for Mr. O'Leary to
22 have given this document.

23 You must have been able to give some of
24 these in advance to the parties.

25 MR. O'LEARY: In fact, no, it appears

1 that we haven't even prepared a copy, so we couldn't
2 provide it, but as you can appreciate it happens that
3 as someone gets prepared for evidence-in-chief they are
4 going to realize that there is something that would be
5 helpful and they are going to bring that document with
6 them.

7 There is additional documentation that
8 has been generated since these witness statements were
9 prepared. One of them was filed and that's the January
10 1992 document which is Exhibit 2133.

11 So with respect, Mr. Freidin, I can't
12 speak to what his case was like, although I know it was
13 a little longer than ours, but I suggest it is not
14 inappropriate and Mr. Freidin will have several days
15 before he is going to be required to cross-examine on
16 any of these documents.

17 He is at liberty to read these tonight
18 and they are not substantial and a number of them that
19 we have left with you are overhead projections and
20 documentatiun brought by Mr. Dickson which can be
21 quickly perused.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Let's move on. Do we have
23 the right document?

24 MR. STEWART: No, you don't and may I
25 just read from that document, it is very short. Can it

1 be submitted?

2 MR. O'LEARY: We will provide the correct
3 copy.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Any objections.
5 (no response)

6 MR. MARTEL: Do we need this?
7 (indicating)

8 MR. O'LEARY: No, you don't.

9 MS. SWENARCHUK: Does this remain Exhibit
10 2134?

11 MADAM CHAIR: No, scratch that.

12 MR. MARTEL: Throw it away.

13 MADAM CHAIR: We don't have an Exhibit
14 2134.

15 Mr. Stewart?

16 MR. STEWART: Basically all I am
17 referring to out of this document, which is a summary
18 of the objectives of a project that integrated forestry
19 and wildlife in Saskatchewan, are five steps, the
20 second one of which is the development of timber and
21 wildlife objectives.

22 On one side, we have wildlife objectives
23 which are to establish baseline for habitat, for key
24 wildlife species on the management area through use of
25 the forest inventory database and that is important. A

1 common database for forestry. Zoning the forest
2 management unit respecting key wildlife species habitat
3 objectives, and a couple of other points which haven't
4 got extreme relevance.

5 On the other side is timber objectives
6 and to establish baseline for timber supply on the same
7 land base and to zone that land base respecting what
8 those objectives are.

9 The intent here is simply to take
10 wildlife and establish objectives on one side and
11 timber and establish objectives on the other.

12 I might add that it has been a difficult
13 process to get both parties to agree to do this. Each
14 of them thought that the other should do it and that
15 they shouldn't. The industry said: Let the wildlife
16 people give us their objectives and we will work from
17 that and we don't need to provide ours, and the
18 wildlife people said: No, no, let the timber industry
19 give us their objectives. The only way that this works
20 is when we have both to put on the scale.

21 Then once we have those objectives, to
22 test the project tools that we are developing through
23 GIS and quite simply, Madam Chair, we are looking at
24 timber supply models, habitat supply analysis and the
25 forest inventory.

1 We are not looking at extraordinary
2 technical information nor such a sophisticated
3 technology. GIS is clever technology and it is within
4 all of our grasp today. Everyone of us can have it if
5 we wish in our business and to use that technology to
6 allow us to forecast, to look at what the objectives
7 are in the land base and to forecast based on changing
8 forest structures what the supply of habitat and what
9 the supply of timber is going to be in the future under
10 different management plans.

11 MR. O'LEARY: Madam Chair, we did prepare
12 copies of it. It appears it was left out of our
13 package. Perhaps I could ask Mr. Antler just to
14 provide that to the members of the Board.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Antler.

16 MR. O'LEARY: Can we mark this one as
17 Exhibit 2134?

18 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Do the parties
19 have a copy?

20 MR. O'LEARY: They are just being
21 provided with one now.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Can you describe that, Mr.
23 O'Leary?

24 MR. O'LEARY: This document is entitled
25 The Saskatchewan Forest Habitat Project Work Program,

1 1991 to '94, Technical Committee Document, and it
2 consists of a total of 15 pages with 10 graphic
3 presentations after that, ten pages of graphs
4 thereafter.

5 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2134: Document entitled The
6 Saskatchewan Forest Habitat
7 Project Work Program, 1991 to
'94, Technical Committee
Document.

8 MR. STEWART: Now, I have reviewed -- can
9 I go ahead?

10 MR. O'LEARY: Yes.

11 MR. STEWART: I have reviewed the nature
12 of the forest inventory that exists in Ontario and,
13 again, I would like to applaud the Ministry of the
14 Environment for producing the forest inventory that is
15 of high quality.

16 MR. FREIDIN: MNR will take credit for
17 that.

18 MR. STEWART: I would also like to
19 applaud the Ministry - I beg your pardon - of Natural
20 Resources for its leadership in Canada on forest
21 ecosystem site classification and developing a process
22 to allow for the classification. There are few other
23 jurisdictions apart from British Columbia that have
24 aspired to providing that foundation.

25 The next step is obviously to begin using

1 it; the power of the information that you have at your
2 disposal to allow for the integration of wildlife,
3 forestry and other non-timber values on the land base.
4 I contend that it exists.

5 There has been discussion at times about
6 the need for GIS, that GIS is an expensive tool, is
7 there not another way of doing things and there are
8 other ways of doing things.

9 I mean, GIS is nothing but the ability to
10 do overlays of information and to have a complex
11 accounting system around that, to extract information
12 based on design of input.

13 I took advantage of a situation that I
14 hope would allow me to explain to the Board what I mean
15 when I talk about the way things can change once you
16 start using information differently and once you use
17 objectives.

18 I have a series of overlays here that
19 have been evolved out of a planning process. It was a
20 process to compare what the difference in the harvest
21 would look like on the land base if you included
22 wildlife objectives as well as timber objectives in
23 your management planning.

24 One of the products was produced by the
25 timber industry foresters. We asked them: On this 100

1 square mile area would you please provide a convention
2 timber management plan, and following that the chief
3 forester for that company and myself sat down and put
4 together an integrated management plan giving
5 consideration to two species; moose and pileated
6 woodpeckers.

7 I do not wish to go into detail at this
8 time on why those species were selected, it is not
9 appropriate to the exercise, but I would like to
10 indicate to the Board that this was not produced with
11 the use of a GIS. This was produced with the use of
12 human knowledge of the best information that we had
13 available, that we had an intuitive understanding of
14 forest successional processes on this land base in
15 Saskatchewan.

16 We can do this with GIS with much more
17 accountability. That was not the intent of the
18 exercise.

19 MADAM CHAIR: What did you say the size
20 of this area was, Mr. Stewart?

21 MR. STEWART: It is 100 square
22 kilometres. Ten kilometres by ten kilometres.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

24 MR. O'LEARY: Madam Chair, if I could
25 just interrupt for a second. You will find a copy of

1 this overhead which should be in the next set of
2 documents in the package that I provided to you this
3 morning. Perhaps we can mark that group as the next
4 exhibit.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Okay. Exhibit 2135. Could
6 you identify that, Mr. O'Leary.

7 MR. O'LEARY: Yes. It is the graphic
8 depictions of the overheads that Mr. Stewart may refer
9 to and there are seven in total.

10 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2135: Hard copy of seven overheads.

11 MR. STEWART: What we have on the
12 overhead here is the proposed cut blocks that were laid
13 out by the industry foresters in the absence of
14 consideration for incorporating other objectives in the
15 management process. There is essentially the way
16 business is done at this time in Saskatchewan.

17 Understanding that this is a complete
18 forest land base that we are looking at, the area is
19 one hundred per cent forested, the company has gone in
20 and targetted those areas in those stands that they
21 were proposing to harvest on two passes; one this year,
22 one 10 years from now.

23 The total area that they wish to harvest
24 was about 1,130 or -40 hectares out of that land base
25 and would produce a yield of well over 250,000 cubic

1 metres of wood which is quite substantial off of this
2 map area. Enough wood to run the Red Lake milling
3 complex could essentially be accrued if the right
4 species were there. I am just trying to give a sense
5 of the extent of this type of a plan.

6 Now, there was a habitat supply analysis
7 that was done on this following its completion. The
8 results of it were a complete loss of pileated
9 woodpecker habitat, that the species would no longer
10 have any habitat left on that map area.

11 The basis of that was oldest first, but
12 when a timber company goes into an area they don't only
13 take oldest first. There is a traditional view that
14 when you put a harvest plan down, that if you are going
15 to construct a road into the area that you take all
16 merchantable timber that is feasible around that road
17 facility.

18 In a case like this -- I apologize for
19 not having the road network associated with this plan,
20 but it was to come in this way into the centre of this
21 cut and was considered to be a secondary haul road
22 which is a fairly high quality road for moving timber
23 out of the area. There is a defined formula that the
24 company uses around which the cost -- I think it is a
25 dollar a cubic metre on the first pass of wood that

1 they are willing to put into road construction costs.

2 The second iteration of this process, and
3 I will just overlay this because I am going to use it
4 in the next series of overlays, each of these areas
5 just refers to the equivalent of almost a township.
6 They are UTM maps in Saskatchewan. It's not important
7 for what we're discussing here. It just gives you a
8 grid at which to view the nature of the cutting.

9 The next iteration that we used was based
10 on a very general objective that wasn't specific in
11 terms of habitat supply to benefit moose. We just
12 wanted to put a plan together that would benefit moose
13 and we wanted to maintain 50 per cent -- I apologize,
14 I'm a little bit a head of myself. 20 years ahead.

15 All of this won't make any difference at
16 this point to the view. The first iteration process
17 was to harvest 318 hectares in this patchwork pattern.
18 Now, we had to come to terms with some serious
19 tradeoffs between the chief forester of the company and
20 myself and as we go through a GIS exercise of the
21 nature with you by laying down different layers of
22 information the road network became extremely
23 important.

24 We also wanted in this case to reduce the
25 unregulated harvest. There was broad concern that

1 poaching and unregulated harvest by treaty Indian
2 people in the area would exert a negative impact on
3 moose populations should the cut-overs be too large and
4 the moose would be exposed to that kind of hunting.
5 The Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations is a
6 partner in this project.

7 The road network that is in place here,
8 as you can see, does not directly go through the
9 cut-over in this first pass. The nature of the road
10 that is being proposed here is as a tertiary road or
11 the equivalent of a tertiary road.

12 Now, the difference between the previous
13 plan which had the secondary haul road in this one is
14 \$3,000 per kilometre of road construction. The
15 recognition that a smaller volume of timber was going
16 to be coming out of this area in the first cut reduced
17 the need to spend a dollar per cubic metre to get that
18 wood out, and we could go to a much lower quality road
19 because once the company was going to be finished they
20 were going to be moving out of there.

21 The other concerns related to
22 silvicultural practices post-harvest they were going to
23 be required. The relationship between the forester and
24 myself in recognition that we were going to smaller cut
25 blocks, he felt that their silvicultural costs were

1 going to drop dramatically because there would be
2 natural seeding going on from the conifer population or
3 from the conifer that was left around these cut-overs.
4 The company felt that after they took this wood supply
5 out of here at this time that that road network would
6 no longer be required beyond one year.

7 So by strategically placing a road in
8 areas where the moose populations were not going to be
9 subject to the kind of harvest and the recognition that
10 the road would not be there for 40 or 50 years became a
11 prime factor in our decision making.

12 If we go back and do an overlay --

13 MR. FREIDIN: I am just wondering -- I
14 hate to interrupt, Mr. O'Leary. I am not sure what the
15 blue areas are.

16 MR. STEWART: Those are cut blocks.

17 MR. FREIDIN: All right, thank you.

18 MR. STEWART: Now, looking at the cut
19 blocks being proposed under the plan that's taking
20 pileated woodpeckers into account, we had to maintain
21 pileated woodpecker habitat and that is why we reduced
22 the cut in the area.

23 We didn't have a GIS to do the accounting
24 for us, so this was our best estimate of the nature of
25 that first pass. We intended as well to come back in

1 20 years for a second pass and would be accessing the
2 area along the same road. The intent here was to
3 maintain our objectives of ensuring a supply of
4 pileated woodpecker habitat.

5 Now, the cross-hatched areas that you see
6 remaining there is timber that the company had
7 allocated to cut within the first 10 years and here we
8 are at a point that is 20 to 25 years into the future
9 and they are not going back to the third pass until 40
10 to 60 years so that they can afford to leave some of
11 that timber in the area to meet the objectives of
12 pileated woodpeckers.

13 It's very important to understand in this
14 process that economics was not put on the shelf.
15 During every decision and every design of every cut
16 block the forester was continually asked: Can you
17 afford to do this, will this somehow result in wood
18 supply costs that you are not going to be able to live
19 with. His comments were always: No, it is within the
20 target of how we operate.

21 Not all companies operate with well
22 define wood supply costs. If you have mills that have
23 different demands for a product at different times, you
24 are working with a moving target out there. The wood
25 may cost \$28, it may cost \$32 or it may cost \$36.

1 There is some flexibility within that system. Not all
2 companies establish a precise cost that they must live
3 within.

4 The forecast of future wood supply,
5 looking at the remaining stands that were in the area,
6 we decided to calculate or to draw -- I'm sorry, not
7 calculate, we simply presented at 40 to 60 years. The
8 green areas that you see here now are stands that were
9 forecast to be eligible for harvest.

10 We're not suggesting that this is a
11 harvest plan for 40 to 60 years into the future, but we
12 wanted to identify through this process that indeed
13 going over essentially what we generally considered to
14 be the rotation of the forest, which is now 80 years,
15 that there is an continual wood supply available in
16 that area.

17 Once the basic networks are laid down,
18 the primary haul road that is up in this corner here,
19 the company felt that they had a lot of flexibility to
20 manage on the basis of other objectives and that the
21 benefits that they were going to receive and reduce
22 silvicultural costs, the benefits that they were going
23 to realize in reduced road construction costs would
24 offset to a sufficient degree what they thought the
25 change of process was going to be for them.

1 The point of my discussion here is that
2 we can change, that we have to change the way we are
3 looking at things. There is not only one path to
4 follow. There are a multitude of paths and I don't
5 think we have given that enough thought in the
6 development of timber management plans.

7 This plan here, at least into the period
8 of the 40 years that we were projecting -- or 25 up to
9 40 years that we were protecting to be cutting that
10 pileated woodpecker habitat objectives we believe were
11 going to be reached. It is not significant that it's
12 pileated woodpeckers.

13 The only significance of this is we can
14 establish an objective for wildlife and we can
15 establish an objective for timber and we can begin the
16 process today of putting together management plans that
17 look differently.

18 Now, to be fair to this discussion we are
19 now in the process of undergoing and have prepared a
20 request for proposals for an economist to come in and
21 to look at the subtleties of the difference in
22 operational cost between the first system and the
23 second one. I can only relate the feelings of the
24 forester who has worked for that company for over 20
25 years that he could afford to do business in this

1 environment.

2 We are now in the process of laying down
3 this kind of a management plan.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, Mr. Stewart.

5 Before you turn that off, let's number those slides so
6 if we want to refer to them again we will be able to.

7 Could you put down one out of seven, your
8 first slide. That's one out of seven, the traditional
9 approach to forest harvesting.

10 MR. STEWART: Yes.

11 MADAM CHAIR: And No. 2 is the Candle
12 Lake, Heritage Lake.

13 MR. STEWART: I put the grid on.

14 MADAM CHAIR: The grid is the second out
15 of seven.

16 MR. STEWART: Yes.

17 MADAM CHAIR: And the third is the
18 integration, the moose and pileated woodpecker habitat.

19 MR. STEWART: The integration of forest
20 harvesting with moose and pileated woodpecker habitat
21 supply.

22 MADAM CHAIR: That is three out of seven.
23 The fourth is... -

24 MR. STEWART: Second pass, 20 to 25
25 years -- sorry, the road network.

1 MADAM CHAIR: Road network is four out of
2 seven. —

3 Second pass, 20 to 25 years is five out
4 of seven.

5 MR. STEWART: The third one is the mature
6 timber available for harvest 40 to 60 years.

7 MADAM CHAIR: That is six out of seven.

8 MR. STEWART: And the availability of
9 supply beyond 80 years.

10 MADAM CHAIR: Seven out of seven. Thank
11 you.

12 Thank you, Mr. Stewart.

13 MR. STEWART: If I may sum up from this
14 presentation. I have learned that there is more
15 flexibility in how we get along than what I believe
16 there was and the foresters that have been on the other
17 side also appreciate that. We can work together
18 towards different management systems that account for
19 both of our objectives.

20 We are now in the process of doing this
21 on the 1.6 million hectares of productive land in the
22 Mistik area or on the 3.3 million hectare total land
23 base in that same area.

24 The project specific guidelines from
25 Environment and Public Safety suggested that the

1 environmental impact assessment was going to account
2 for all resources on the 3 million hectares.

3 We are using these procedures in
4 conjunction with geographical information systems. We
5 are addressing a much broader range of non-timber
6 values than just wildlife in doing that. It will be an
7 objective-based process with targets set for wildlife,
8 watershed, wood supply and these types of benefits,
9 tourism and going through that planning exercise in
10 conjunction with the public, in conjunction with the
11 specific interest groups to lay down a forest
12 management plan that is costed out, that is based on
13 forecasts into the future on what those supplies are
14 going to be.

15 If there is a forest management plan in
16 Canada that will begin to look like not the perfect
17 plan, but certainly a responsive plan, I suggest that
18 there will be one by January of 1994 in Saskatchewan.

19 Thank you very much.

20 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Stewart.

21 Shall we call it a day, Mr. O'Leary?

22 MR. O'LEARY: Madam Chair, unless you
23 would like us to continue, I would be happy to break
24 now.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Why don't we break now and

1 we will see you back here tomorrow morning at nine
2 o'clock.

3 ---Whereupon the hearing was adjourned at 4:00 p.m.,
4 to be reconvened Tuesday, March 3, 1992, commencing
5 at 9:00 a.m.

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